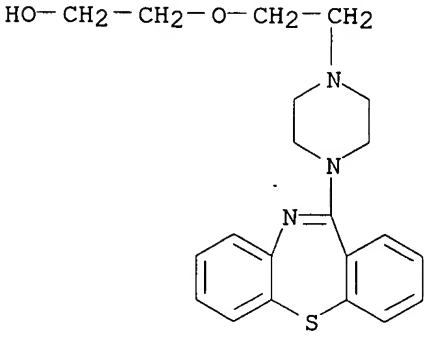
```
=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:55:36 ON 11 JUN 2003)

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:55:41 ON 11 JUN 2003
L1             1 S QUETIAPINE/CN
L2          1160 S 3068.74/RID
L3        451970 S 46.383/RID
L4           226 S L2 AND L3

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:56:26 ON 11 JUN 2003
L5           452 S L4
L6           178 S L1
L7       1388054 S WEIGHT
L8            27 S L5 AND L7
L9            19 S L6 AND L7
L10           27 S L8 OR L9
L11        23143 S OBESITY
L12            6 S L5 AND L11
L13            6 S L6 AND L11
L14           30 S L10 OR L12 OR L13
L15        79170 S DIABETES
L16         4021 S PSYCHOSIS
L17            7 S L15 AND L5
L18            5 S L15 AND L6
L19           38 S L16 AND L5
L20           30 S L16 AND L6
L21            7 S L17 OR L18
L22           38 S L19 OR L20
L23           44 S L21 OR L22
L24           66 S L14 OR L23
L25           26 S L24 AND PATENT/DT
L26           40 S L24 NOT L25
L27            0 S L26 AND 2003/SO
L28           14 S L26 AND 2002/SO
L29            9 S L26 AND 2001/SO
L30           43 S L24 NOT (L28 OR L29)

=> d scan l1
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'REGISTRY' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y
```

L1 1 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
IN Ethanol, 2-[2-(4-dibenzo[b,f][1,4]thiazepin-11-yl-1-piperazinyl)ethoxy]-
(9CI)
MF C21 H25 N3 O2 S
CI COM



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

ALL ANSWERS HAVE BEEN SCANNED

=> d bib abs hitstr 1-43 l30

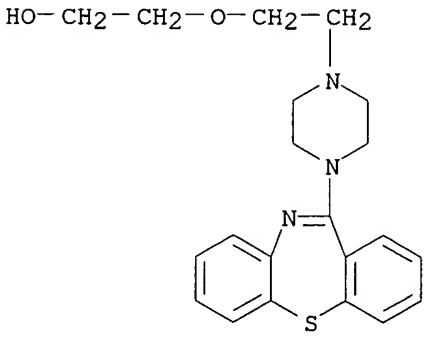
L30 ANSWER 1 OF 43 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 2003:396456 CAPLUS
TI Substance to prevent or reverse **weight** gain induced by psychoactive agents
IN Miller, Jon M.
PA USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 5 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 2003096808	A1	20030522	US 1999-280279	19990329
PRAI US 1999-280279		19990329		

AB A substance to prevent or reverse **wt.** gain induced by psychoactive agents comprises an antipsychotic drug or mood stabilizing drug in a concn. from 0.01% to 99.99% in combination with a histamine H2-receptor antagonist in a concn. from 99.99% to 0.01%. Example antipsychotic drugs are olanzapine, clozapine, risperidone, and quetiapine. The antipsychotic drug is typically in a concn. of 10% to 90%, 30% to 60% and 50%. Example mood stabilizing drugs are divalproex sodium, valproic acid, and mirtazapine. The mood stabilizing drug is typically in a concn. of 10% to 90%, 30% to 60% and 50%. Example histamine H2-receptor antagonist are nizatidine, famotidine, cimetidine and ranitidine. The histamine H2-receptor antagonist (16) is typically in a concn. of 60% to 30% and 50%.

IT **111974-69-7**, Quetiapine
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antipsychotic; substance to prevent or reverse **wt.** gain induced by psychoactive agents)

RN 111974-69-7 CAPLUS
CN Ethanol, 2-[2-(4-dibenzo[b,f][1,4]thiazepin-11-yl-1-piperazinyl)ethoxy]-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



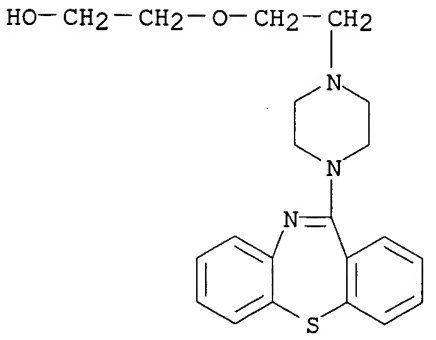
L30 ANSWER 2 OF 43 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 2003:319255 CAPLUS
DN 138:343854
TI Buccal sprays or capsules containing drugs for treating disorders of the central nervous system
IN Dugger, Harry A.
PA USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 17 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 537,118.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 8

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2003077227	A1	20030424	US 2002-230060	20020829
	WO 9916417	A1	19990408	WO 1997-US17899	19971001
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	EP 1029536	A1	20000823	EP 2000-109347	19971001
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	EP 1036561	A1	20000920	EP 2000-109357	19971001
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
PRAI	WO 1997-US17899	A2	19971001		
	US 2000-537118	A2	20000329		
	EP 1997-911621	A3	19971001		

AB Buccal aerosol sprays or capsules using polar and non-polar solvent have now been developed which provide biol. active compds. for rapid absorption through the oral mucosa, resulting in fast onset of effect. The buccal polar compns. of the invention comprise formulation A: aq. polar solvent, active compd., and optional flavoring agent; formulation B: aq. polar solvent, active compd., optionally flavoring agent, and propellant; formulation C: non-polar solvent, active compd., and optional flavoring agent; and formulation D: non-polar solvent, active compd., optional flavoring agent, and propellant. Thus, a lingual spray contained sumatriptan succinate 10-15, EtOH 10-20, propylene glycol 10-15, PEG 35-40, water 10-15, and flavors 2-3%.

IT **111974-69-7**, Quetiapine
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(buccal sprays or capsule contg. drugs for treating disorders of central nervous system)

RN 111974-69-7 CAPLUS
CN Ethanol, 2-[2-(4-dibenzo[b,f][1,4]thiazepin-11-yl-1-piperazinyl)ethoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

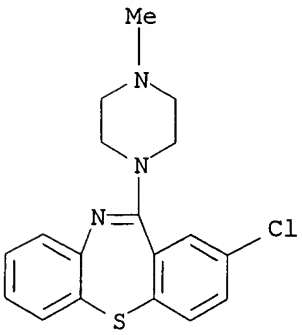


L30 ANSWER 3 OF 43 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 2003:261599 CAPLUS
DN 138:265698
TI Organic acid-conjugated antipsychotic drugs, and therapeutic use thereof
IN Nudelman, Abraham; Rephaeli, Ada; Gil-Ad, Irit; Weizman, Abraham
PA Ramot at Tel Aviv University Ltd., Israel; Bar Ilan University
SO PCT Int. Appl., 107 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

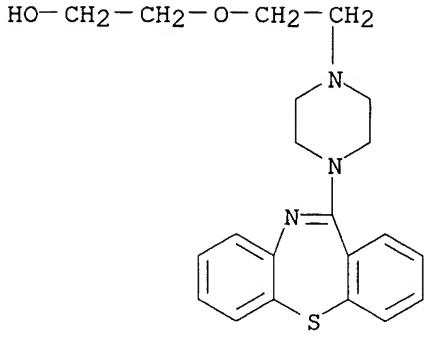
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2003026563	A2	20030403	WO 2002-IL795	20020929

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, CZ, DE, DE, DK, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EE, ES, FI, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

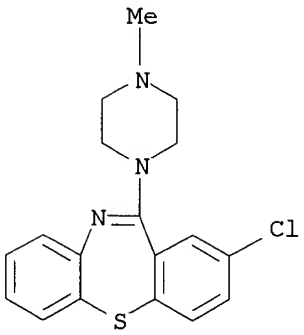
PRAI US 2001-324936P P 20010927
AB Chem. conjugates of anti-psychotic drugs and org. acids, uses thereof in the treatment of psychotic and/or proliferative disorders and diseases and as chemosensitizing agents, and their syntheses, are disclosed. The org. acids are selected to reduce side effects induced by the anti-psychotic drugs and/or to exert an anti-proliferative activity.
IT **2058-52-8D**, Clothiapine, org. acid conjugates **111974-69-7D**, Quetiapine, org. acid conjugates
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(org. acid-conjugated antipsychotic drugs, and therapeutic use)
RN 2058-52-8 CAPLUS
CN Dibenzo[b,f][1,4]thiazepine, 2-chloro-11-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)- (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



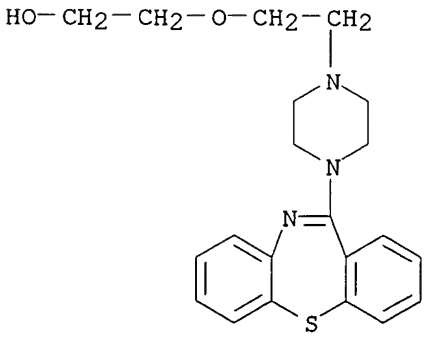
RN 111974-69-7 CAPLUS
CN Ethanol, 2-[2-(4-dibenzo[b,f][1,4]thiazepin-11-yl-1-piperazinyl)ethoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT **2058-52-8**, Clothiapine **111974-69-7**, Quetiapine
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(org. acid-conjugated antipsychotic drugs, and therapeutic use)
RN 2058-52-8 CAPLUS
CN Dibenzo[b,f][1,4]thiazepine, 2-chloro-11-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)- (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 111974-69-7 CAPLUS
CN Ethanol, 2-[2-(4-dibenzo[b,f][1,4]thiazepin-11-yl-1-piperazinyl)ethoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



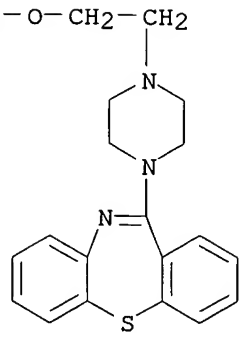
L30 ANSWER 4 OF 43 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 2003:97307 CAPLUS
DN 138:147748
TI Methods for preventing antipsychotic-induced **weight** gain
IN Belanoff, Joseph K.; Schatzberg, Alan F.
PA Corcept Therapeutics, Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 32 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2003009853	A1	20030206	WO 2002-US23441	20020722
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	US 2003027802	A1	20030206	US 2002-201356	20020722
PRAI	US 2001-307693P	P	20010723		

AB This invention generally pertains to the field of psychiatry. In particular, this invention pertains to the discovery that agents capable of inhibiting the binding of cortisol to its receptors can be used in methods for preventing antipsychotic-induced **wt.** gain. Mifepristone, a potent specific glucocorticoid receptor antagonist, can be used in these methods. The invention also provides a kit for preventing antipsychotic-induced **wt.** gain in a human including a glucocorticoid receptor antagonist and instructional material teaching the indications, dosage and schedule of administration of the glucocorticoid receptor antagonist.

IT **111974-69-7**, Quetiapine
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(glucocorticoid receptor antagonist for prevention and reversal of antipsychotic-induced **wt.** gain)

RN 111974-69-7 CAPLUS
CN Ethanol, 2-[2-(4-dibenzo[b,f][1,4]thiazepin-11-yl-1-piperazinyl)ethoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

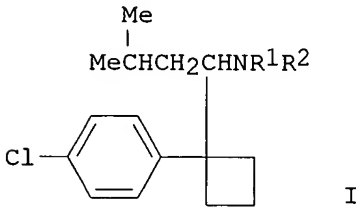


RE.CNT 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L30 ANSWER 5 OF 43 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 2003:23534 CAPLUS
DN 138:66716
TI Method of controlling **weight** gain associated with therapeutic drugs
IN Mendel, Carl M.; Seaton, Timothy B.; Weinstein, Steve P.
PA USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 5 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2003008897	A1	20030109	US 2000-527813	20000317
PRAI US 2000-527813		20000317		

OS MARPAT 138:66716
GI

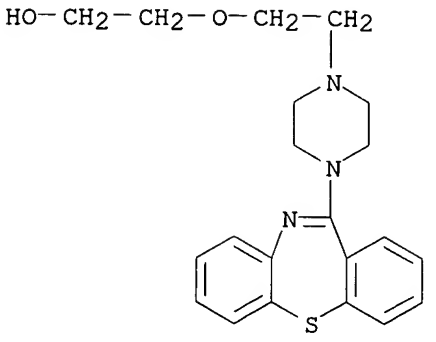


I

AB The invention discloses the use of compd. I [R1,R2 = H or Methyl] for treating **wt.** gain assocd. with treatment with certain drugs including the tricyclic antidepressants, lithium, sulfonylureas, beta-adrenergic blockers, certain steroid contraceptives, corticosteroids, insulin, cyproheptadine, sodium valproate, neuroleptics, phenothiazine or pizotifen.

IT **111974-69-7**, Quetiapine
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(method of controlling **wt.** gain assocd. with therapeutic drugs)

RN 111974-69-7 CAPLUS
CN Ethanol, 2-[2-(4-dibenzo[b,f][1,4]thiazepin-11-yl-1-piperazinyl)ethoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

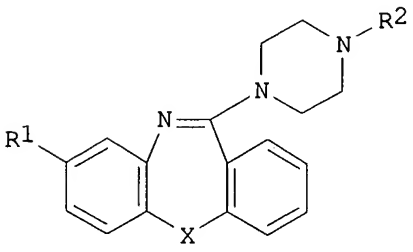


L30 ANSWER 6 OF 43 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 2003:5941 CAPLUS
DN 138:73274
TI Preparation of substituted piperazinyldibenzo[b,f][1,4]oxazepines and thiazepines as atypical antipsychotic agents having low affinity for the D2-receptor
IN Kapur, Shitij; McClelland, Robert
PA Neuromolecular, Inc., Can.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 76 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

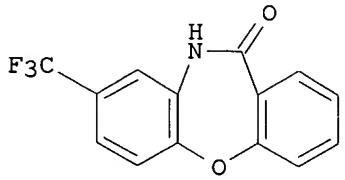
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003000670	A1	20030103	WO 2002-CA956	20020626

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRAI US 2001-300430P P 20010626
OS MARPAT 138:73274
GI



I



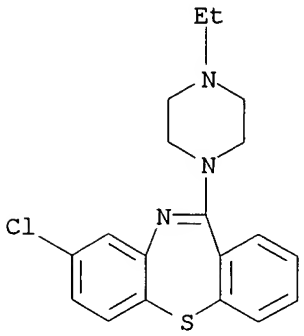
II

AB Title compds. I [R1 = halo, CF3, CF3O, CN, CH3, CH3O; R2 = alkyl, etc.; X = O, S] are prepd. For instance, Me salicylate was reacted with 4-fluoro-3-nitrobenzotrifluoride (CH3CN, 18-crown-6, 40% **wt.**/**wt.** KF-alumina, reflux, 4 h) to afford Me 2-((2-nitro-4-trifluoromethylphenyl)oxy)benzoate. This intermediate was reduced to the amino deriv., sapond. and cyclized (xylene, reflux, 24 h) to II. II was treated with POCl3 to afford the imino chloride intermediate and subsequently treated with 1-ethylpiperazine to afford I [R1 = CF3; R2 = Et; X = O; III]. III had Ki = 258 nM for the D2 receptor. I are useful for the treatment of psychiatric disorders (e.g., **psychosis**, depression, schizophrenia).

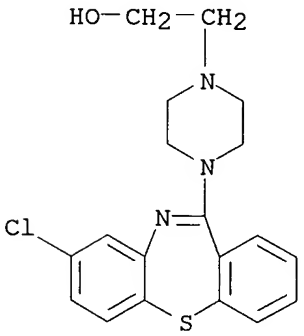
IT **479681-02-2P 479681-11-3P 479681-16-8P**
479681-19-1P 479681-23-7P 479681-26-0P
479681-30-6P 479681-57-7P
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU

(Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of substituted piperazinyldibenzo[b,f][1,4]oxazepines and thiazepines as atypical antipsychotic agents having low affinity for D2-receptor)

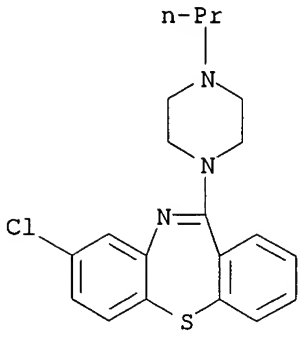
RN 479681-02-2 CAPLUS
CN Dibenzo[b,f][1,4]thiazepine, 8-chloro-11-(4-ethyl-1-piperazinyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 479681-11-3 CAPLUS
CN 1-Piperazineethanol, 4-(8-chlorodibenzo[b,f][1,4]thiazepin-11-yl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

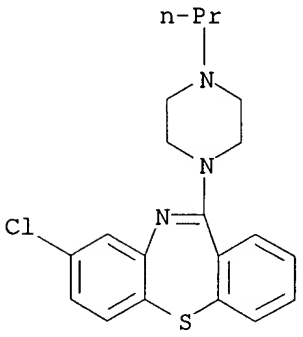


RN 479681-16-8 CAPLUS
CN Dibenzo[b,f][1,4]thiazepine, 8-chloro-11-(4-propyl-1-piperazinyl)-, monohydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

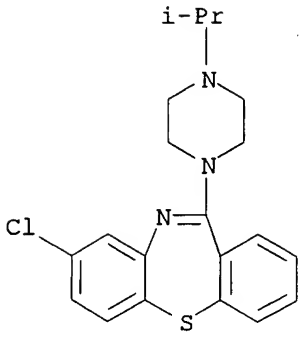


● HCl

RN 479681-19-1 CAPLUS
CN Dibenzo[b,f][1,4]thiazepine, 8-chloro-11-(4-propyl-1-piperazinyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

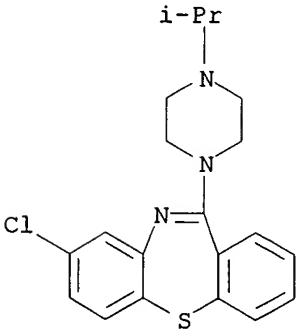


RN 479681-23-7 CAPLUS
CN Dibenzo[b,f][1,4]thiazepine, 8-chloro-11-[4-(1-methylethyl)-1-piperazinyl]-, monohydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

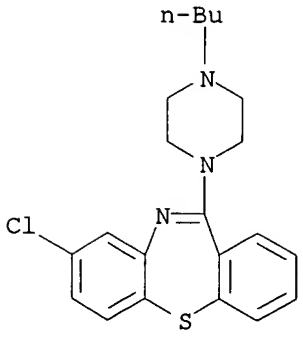


● HCl

RN 479681-26-0 CAPLUS
CN Dibenzo[b,f][1,4]thiazepine, 8-chloro-11-[4-(1-methylethyl)-1-piperazinyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

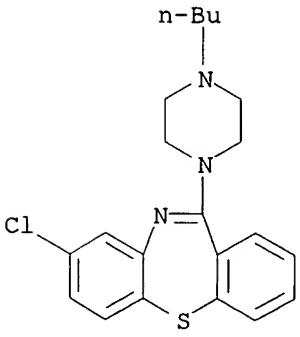


RN 479681-30-6 CAPLUS
CN Dibenzo[b,f][1,4]thiazepine, 11-(4-butyl-1-piperazinyl)-8-chloro-, monohydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● HCl

RN 479681-57-7 CAPLUS
CN Dibenzo[b,f][1,4]thiazepine, 11-(4-butyl-1-piperazinyl)-8-chloro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

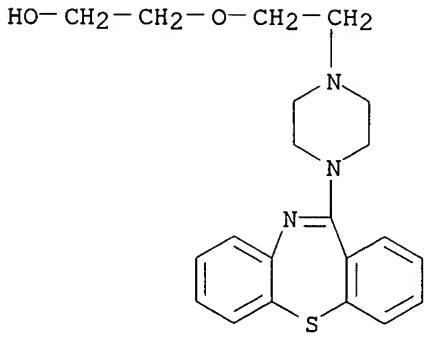
L30 ANSWER 7 OF 43 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 2002:977588 CAPLUS
DN 138:33362
TI Use of cyclooxygenase 2 (COX-2) inhibitors for the treatment of schizophrenia, delusional disorders, affective disorders, autism, or tic disorders
IN Muller, Norbert
PA Germany
SO PCT Int. Appl., 58 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2002102297	A2	20021227	WO 2002-EP6013	20020531
	WO 2002102297	A3	20030501		
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	DE 10129320	A1	20030410	DE 2001-10129320	20010619
PRAI	DE 2001-10129320	A	20010619		
	US 2002-364904P	P	20020314		

AB The invention discloses the use of a COX-2 inhibitor for the treatment of psychiatric disorders, e.g. schizophrenia, delusional disorders, affective disorders, autism or tic disorders, in particular chronic schizophrenic **psychoses** and schizoaffective **psychoses**, temporary acute psychotic disorders, depressive episodes, recurring depressive episodes, manic episodes and bipolar affective disorders. Moreover, the invention discloses the use of a COX-2 inhibitor, in particular celecoxib, in combination with a neuroleptic drug, in particular risperidone, or an antidepressant, for the treatment of psychiatric disorders such as schizophrenia, delusional disorders, affective disorders, autism or tic disorders.

IT **111974-69-7**, Quetiapine **111974-72-2**, Quetiapine fumarate
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(cyclooxygenase 2 inhibitors for treatment of psychiatric disorders, and use with other agents)

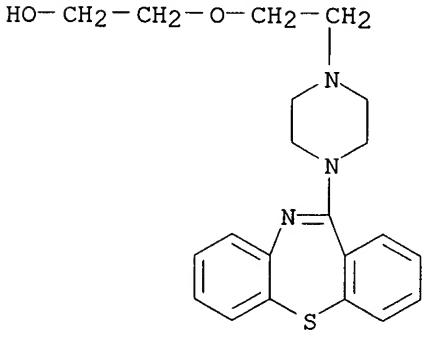
RN 111974-69-7 CAPLUS
CN Ethanol, 2-[2-(4-dibenzo[b,f][1,4]thiazepin-11-yl-1-piperazinyl)ethoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 111974-72-2 CAPLUS
CN Ethanol, 2-[2-(4-dibenzo[b,f][1,4]thiazepin-11-yl-1-piperazinyl)ethoxy]-, (2E)-2-butenedioate (2:1) (salt) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

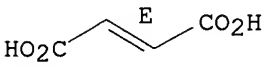
CRN 111974-69-7
CMF C21 H25 N3 O2 S



CM 2

CRN 110-17-8
CMF C4 H4 O4

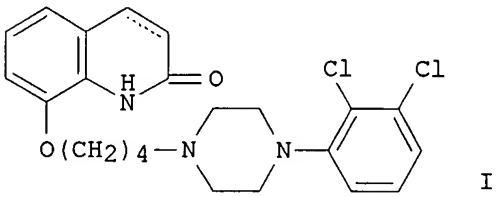
Double bond geometry as shown.



L30 ANSWER 8 OF 43 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 2002:889556 CAPLUS
DN 137:363096
TI Carbostyril derivative 5-HT1a receptor subtype agonist for treatment of central nervous system disorders
IN Jordan, Shaun; Kikuchi, Tetsuro; Tottori, Katsura; Hirose, Tsuyoshi; Uwahodo, Yasufumi
PA USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 8 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2002173513	A1	20021121	US 2002-55915	20020128
PRAI US 2001-331370P	P	20010129		

GI

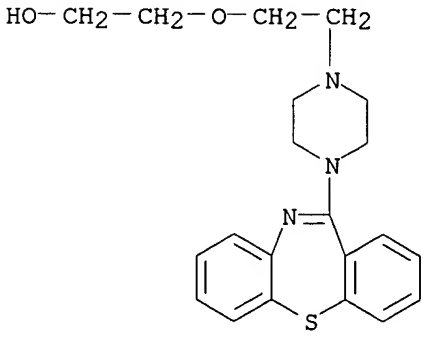


I

AB The invention provides a method for treating a patient suffering from a disorder of the central nervous system assocd. with the 5-HT1a receptor subtype, comprising as an active ingredient a carbostyril deriv. I (carbon-carbon bond between 3- and 4-positions in carbostyril skeleton is single or double bond), or a salt thereof.

IT **111974-69-7**, Quetiapine
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(carbostyril deriv. 5-HT1a receptor subtype agonist for treatment of central nervous system disorders)

RN 111974-69-7 CAPLUS
CN Ethanol, 2-[2-(4-dibenzo[b,f][1,4]thiazepin-11-yl-1-piperazinyl)ethoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

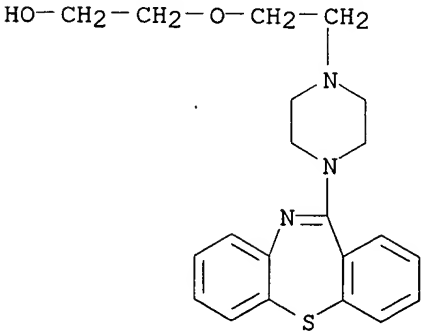


L30 ANSWER 9 OF 43 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 2002:849447 CAPLUS
DN 137:333167
TI Treatment of psychotic disorders using co-therapy with anticonvulsant derivatives and atypical antipsychotics
IN Fenton, Wayne S.
PA Ortho-McNeil Pharmaceutical, Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 26 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2002087590	A1	20021107	WO 2002-US12997	20020423

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRAI US 2001-286765P P 20010426
US 2001-301661P P 20010628
OS MARPAT 137:333167
AB Treatment of psychotic disorders (e.g. schizophrenia; schizophreniform and schizoaffective disorders) comprises co-therapy with an anticonvulsant deriv. (e.g. topiramate) and atypical antipsychotic (e.g. olanzapine).
IT **111974-69-7**, Quetiapine
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(anticonvulsant deriv.-atypical antipsychotic co-therapy for psychotic disorders)
RN 111974-69-7 CAPLUS
CN Ethanol, 2-[2-(4-dibenzo[b,f][1,4]thiazepin-11-yl-1-piperazinyl)ethoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L30 ANSWER 10 OF 43 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 2002:754219 CAPLUS
DN 137:273219
TI Anti-**psychosis** combination containing a modulator of 5-HT2A receptor
IN Behan, Dominic P.; Chalmers, Derek T.; Menzaghi, Frederique
PA Arena Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 54 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

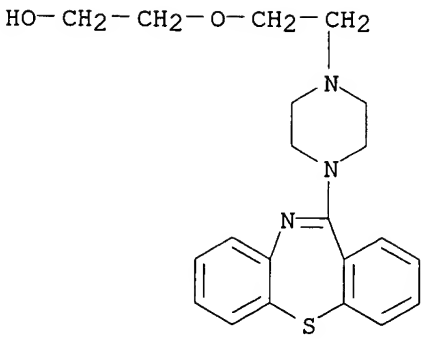
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2002076464	A1	20021003	WO 2002-US9086	20020322

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

US 2002156068	A1	20021024	US 2002-104602	20020322
PRAI US 2001-278516P	P	20010322		

OS MARPAT 137:273219
AB This invention relates to methods of reducing hyperlocomotor activity and stereotypy by administering a compn. comprising a modulator of the 5-HT2A receptor with a neuroleptic agent used for treating **psychoses**, such as Haloperidol. The invention further relates to compns. comprising a modulator of the 5-HT2A receptor with a neuroleptic agent. For example, a 5-HT2A receptor modulator N-[3-(4-bromo-2-methylpyrazol-3-yl)phenyl][(4-chlorophenyl)amino]carboxamide (AR 116081) potentiated the effect of the neuroleptic haloperidol in a model of **psychosis** in rats. Thus, in combination, modulators of the 5-HT2A receptor, preferably AR116081, and neuroleptics, preferably haloperidol, preferably at a low dosage, will reverse the hyperactivity in the rat model, thereby potentially reducing the side effects usually assocd. with neuroleptics (e.g., extrapyramidal motor syndrome and tardive dyskinesia).
IT **111974-69-7**, Quetiapine
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(anti-**psychosis** combination contg. modulator of 5-HT2A receptor)
RN 111974-69-7 CAPLUS
CN Ethanol, 2-[2-(4-dibenzo[b,f][1,4]thiazepin-11-yl-1-piperazinyl)ethoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

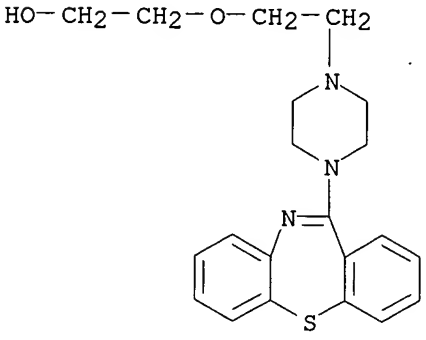


RE.CNT 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L30 ANSWER 11 OF 43 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 2002:674788 CAPLUS
DN 137:195595
TI Atypical antipsychotic-antidepressant combination for treatment of depression, obsessive compulsive disorder, and **psychosis**
IN Howard, Harry R., Jr.
PA Pfizer Inc., USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 20 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2002123490	A1	20020905	US 2001-10651	20011206
	EP 1238676	A1	20020911	EP 2002-251153	20020220
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
	JP 2002308801	A2	20021023	JP 2002-50579	20020227
PRAI	US 2001-272619P	P	20010301		

OS MARPAT 137:195595
AB The invention provides a method for treating depression, obsessive compulsive disorder, and **psychosis** in a mammal, including a human, by administering to the mammal an atypical antipsychotic in combination with an antidepressant agent with improvement in efficiency. It also provides pharmaceutical compns. contg. a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, an atypical antipsychotic, and a serotonin reuptake inhibitor.
IT **111974-69-7**, Quetiapine
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(atypical antipsychotic-antidepressant combination for treatment of depression, obsessive compulsive disorder, and **psychosis**)
RN 111974-69-7 CAPLUS
CN Ethanol, 2-[2-(4-dibenzo[b,f][1,4]thiazepin-11-yl-1-piperazinyl)ethoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

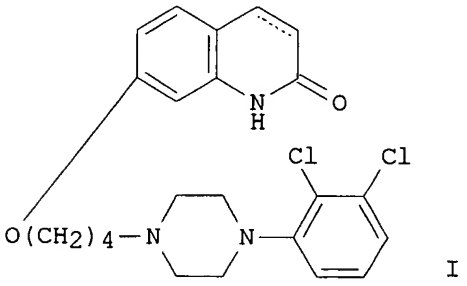


L30 ANSWER 12 OF 43 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 2002:594663 CAPLUS
DN 137:150248
TI Carbostyril derivative 5-HT1a receptor agonists for treatment of central nervous system disorders
IN Jordan, Shaun; Kikuchi, Tetsuro; Tottori, Katsura; Hirose, Tsuyoshi; Uwahodo, Yasufumi
PA Otsuka Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Japan
SO PCT Int. Appl., 31 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2002060423	A2	20020808	WO 2002-JP626	20020129
	WO 2002060423	A3	20030410		

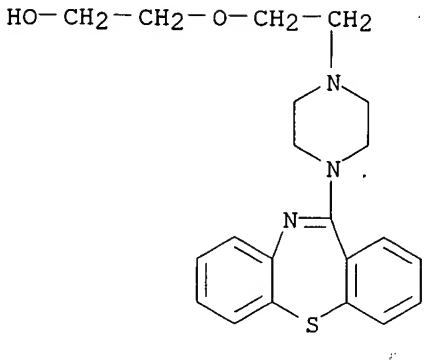
W: AU, BR, CA, CN, ID, IN, JP, KR, MX, PH, SG
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR

PRAI US 2001-770210 A 20010129
GI



I

AB The invention discloses the use of a compd. for the prodn. of a medicament for treating a patient suffering from a disorder of the central nervous system assocd. with 5-HT1a receptor subtype, the medicament including as an active ingredient a carbostyril deriv. I (C-C bond between 3- and 4-positions in the carbostyril skeleton is single or double bond), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.
IT **111974-69-7**, Quetiapine
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(carbostyril deriv. 5-HT1a receptor agonists for treatment of central nervous system disorders)
RN 111974-69-7 CAPLUS
CN Ethanol, 2-[2-(4-dibenzo[b,f][1,4]thiazepin-11-yl-1-piperazinyl)ethoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



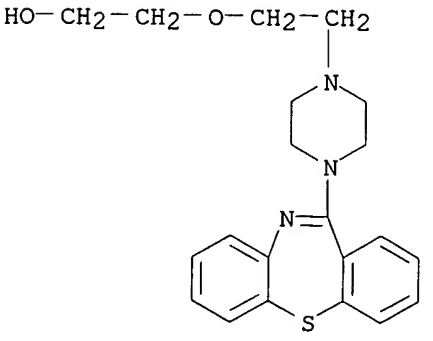
L30 ANSWER 13 OF 43 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 2002:521465 CAPLUS
DN 137:98994
TI Pharmaceuticals containing a combination of norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors and neuroleptics
IN Wong, Erik Ho Fong; Gallen, Christopher C.; Svensson, Torgny
PA Pharmacia & Upjohn Company, USA; Pharmacia AB
SO PCT Int. Appl., 22 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2002053140	A2	20020711	WO 2001-US45871	20011227
	WO 2002053140	A3	20021024		
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	US 2002156067	A1	20021024	US 2001-35100	20011228
PRAI	US 2001-259286P	P	20010102		

AB A compn. comprising: (a) a pharmaceutically effective amt. of one or more norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors or a salt; and (b) 1 or more neuroleptics is provided. The compn. is useful in treating disorders or diseases of the central nervous system, and particularly useful in treating schizophrenia. A pharmaceutical compn. was prepd. by combining reboxetine with a neuroleptic in an acceptable carrier. The compn. contains 0.01-10 mg rebexetine and 25-300 mg clozapine.

IT **111974-69-7**, Quetiapine
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pharmaceuticals contg. combination of norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors and neuroleptics)

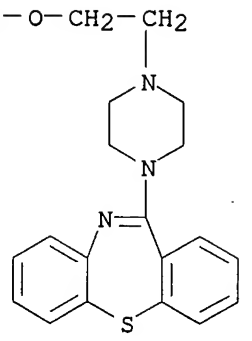
RN 111974-69-7 CAPLUS
CN Ethanol, 2-[2-(4-dibenzo[b,f][1,4]thiazepin-11-yl-1-piperazinyl)ethoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L30 ANSWER 14 OF 43 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 2002:240731 CAPLUS
DN 136:257287
TI Compounds and methods for diagnosing and treating amyloid-related conditions
IN Raub, Thomas J.; Tanis, Steven P.; Buhl, Allen Edwin; Carter, Donald Bainbridge; Bandiera, Tiziano; Lansen, Jacqueline; Pellerano, Cesare; Savini, Luisa
PA Pharmacia & Upjohn Company, USA; Pharmacia & Upjohn S.p.A.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 56 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2002024652	A1	20020328	WO 2001-US29010	20010917
	WO 2002024652	B1	20020627		
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 2001089123	A5	20020402	AU 2001-89123	20010917
PRAI	US 2000-234611P	P	20000922		
	US 2000-667357	A	20000922		
	WO 2001-US29010	W	20010917		

OS MARPAT 136:257287
AB The invention provides methods for diagnosing and treating amyloid-related conditions and compds. useful for the same. The invention provides for detecting, imaging, monitoring, diagnosing, and treating conditions characterized by the binding or aggregation of amyloid fibrils. More particularly, the invention relates to using quinolinehydrazone compds. for diagnosing and treating amyloidotic conditions and also as an antioxidant. Examples are provided showing that 4-methyl-7-methoxy-2-(4-quinolylmethylenehydrazino)quinoline is suitable for fluorescence detection of amyloid plaque and has antioxidant activity.
IT **111974-69-7**, Quetiapine
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(quinolinehydrazone compds. for diagnosing and assessing treatment of amyloidotic conditions)
RN 111974-69-7 CAPLUS
CN Ethanol, 2-[2-(4-dibenzo[b,f][1,4]thiazepin-11-yl-1-piperazinyl)ethoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L30 ANSWER 15 OF 43 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 2002:153684 CAPLUS
DN 136:194261
TI Therapeutic combinations of (S)-2-(benzylamino-methyl)-2,3,8,9,-tetrahydro 7H-1,4-dioxino{2,3-e}indol-8-one and neuroleptics for the treatment or prevention of psychotic disorders
IN Marquis, Karen L.
PA American Home Products Corporation, USA
SO U.S., 8 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6350773	B1	20020226	US 2000-728994	20001204
PRAI US 1999-240908P	P	19991210		

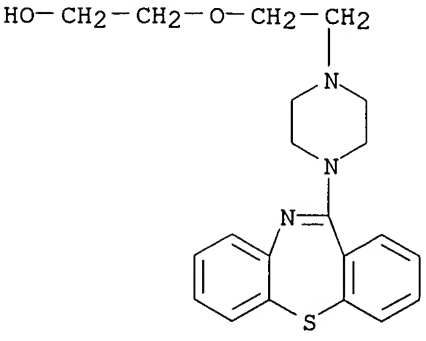
AB Therapeutic combinations useful in the treatment or prevention of psychotic disorders, to pharmaceutical compns. contg. said combinations, and to their use in the treatment or prophylaxis of prevention disorders are provided. The effect of (S)-2-(benzylamino-methyl)-2,3,8,9-tetrahydro-7H-1,4-dioxino[2,3-e]indol-8-one on haloperidol-induced catalepsy in rats at 60 min after drug treatment was studied. A dose-dependent decrease in time spent in catalepsy position was obsd. A minimal ED of 0.3 mg/kg and an ED50 (dose producing 50% redn. in maximal response) of 0.08 mg/kg were calcd. from these results.

IT **111974-72-2**, Seroquel
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(therapeutic combinations of benzylaminotetrahydrodioxinoindolone and neuroleptics for treatment or prevention of psychotic disorders)

RN 111974-72-2 CAPLUS
CN Ethanol, 2-[2-(4-dibenzo[b,f][1,4]thiazepin-11-yl-1-piperazinyl)ethoxy]-, (2E)-2-butenedioate (2:1) (salt) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

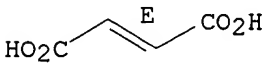
CRN 111974-69-7
CMF C21 H25 N3 O2 S



CM 2

CRN 110-17-8
CMF C4 H4 O4

Double bond geometry as shown.



RE.CNT 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

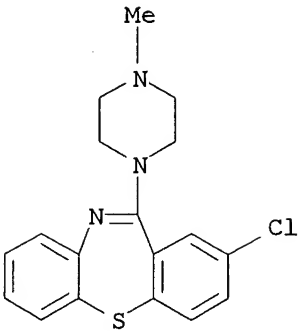
L30 ANSWER 16 OF 43 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 2001:525912 CAPLUS
DN 135:112000
TI Osmotic device containing venlafaxine and an anti-psychotic agent
IN Faour, Joaquina; Vergez, Juan A.
PA Laboratorios Phoenix U.S.A., Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 39 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2001051041	A1	20010719	WO 2001-US580	20010108
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	US 2001048943	A1	20011206	US 2000-728276	20001130
	US 6572890	B2	20030603		
	EP 1246614	A1	20021009	EP 2001-901877	20010108
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
PRAI	US 2000-175822P	P	20000113		
	US 2000-728276	A	20001130		
	WO 2001-US580	W	20010108		

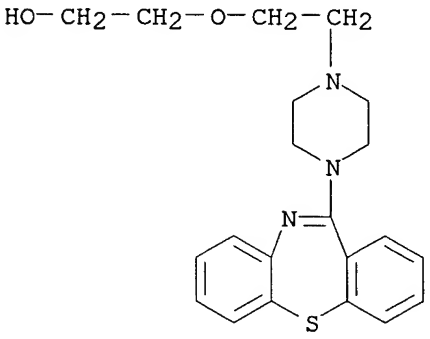
AB The present invention provides an osmotic device contg. controlled release venlafaxine in the core in combination with an anti-psychotic agent in a rapid release external coat. A wide range of anti-psychotic agents can be used in this device. Particular embodiments of the invention provide osmotic devices having predetd. release profiles. One embodiment of the osmotic device includes an external coat that has been spray-coated rather compression-coated onto the device. The device with spray-coated external core is smaller and easier to swallow than the similar device having a compression-coated external coat. The device is useful for the treatment of depression anxiety or **psychosis** related disorders. Thus, a core formulation contained venlafaxine 10-500, osmagent 17-250, binder 7.5-50, plasticizer (low mol. **wt.**) 0.1-25, glidant 0.1-6, plasticizer (high mol. **wt.**) 2.5-30, and lubricant 1-7.5 mg. Water sol. polymers were used in the coating formulations.

IT **2058-52-8**, Clothiapine **111974-69-7**, Quetiapine
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(osmotic device contg. venlafaxine and anti-psychotic agent)

RN 2058-52-8 CAPLUS
CN Dibenzo[b,f][1,4]thiazepine, 2-chloro-11-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)- (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 111974-69-7 CAPLUS
CN Ethanol, 2-[2-(4-dibenzo[b,f][1,4]thiazepin-11-yl-1-piperazinyl)ethoxy]-
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

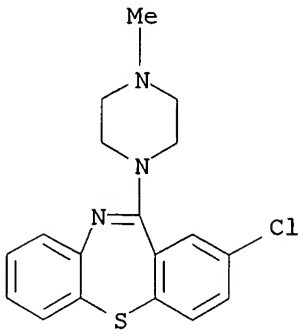


RE.CNT 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

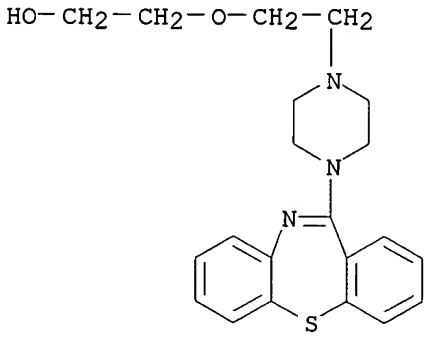
L30 ANSWER 17 OF 43 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 2001:525911 CAPLUS
DN 135:111999
TI Osmotic device containing alprazolam and an antipsychotic agent
IN Faour, Joaquina; Vergez, Juan A.
PA Laboratorios Phoenix U.S.A., Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 38 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001051040	A1	20010719	WO 2001-US637	20010109
US 2002051807	A1	20020502	US 2001-756497	20010108

PI WO 2001051040 A1 20010719 WO 2001-US637 20010109
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
US 2002051807 A1 20020502 US 2001-756497 20010108
PRAI US 2000-175827P P 20000113
AB The present invention provides an osmotic device contg. controlled release alprazolam in the core optionally in combination with an anti-psychotic agent, in a rapid release external coat. A wide range of anti-psychotic agents can be used in this device. Particular embodiments of the invention provide osmotic devices having predetd. release profiles. One preferred embodiment of the osmotic device includes an external coat that has been spray coated rather than compression coated onto the device. The device with spray coated external coat is smaller and easier to swallow than the similar device having a compression coated external coat. The device is useful for the treatment of depression, anxiety or **psychosis** related disorders. Thus, osmotic-release tablets contained alprazolam 2.000, Polysorbate-20 2.800, microcryst. cellulose 116.800, NaCl 228.000, Povidone 60.000, PEG 160.000, HPMC-2208 14.000, colloidal SiO2 7.600, and Mg. The coating formulation also contained risperidone 5.000 mg.
IT **2058-52-8**, Clothiapine **111974-69-7**, Quetiapine
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(osmotic device contg. alprazolam and antipsychotic agent)
RN 2058-52-8 CAPLUS
CN Dibenzo[b,f][1,4]thiazepine, 2-chloro-11-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)- (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

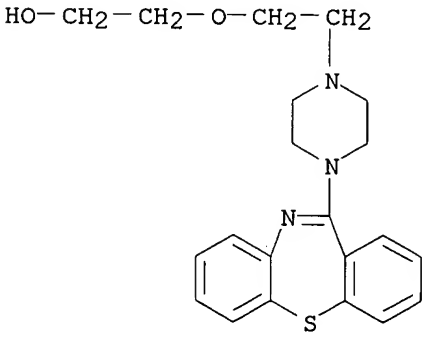


RN 111974-69-7 CAPLUS
CN Ethanol, 2-[2-(4-dibenzo[b,f][1,4]thiazepin-11-yl-1-piperazinyl)ethoxy]-
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



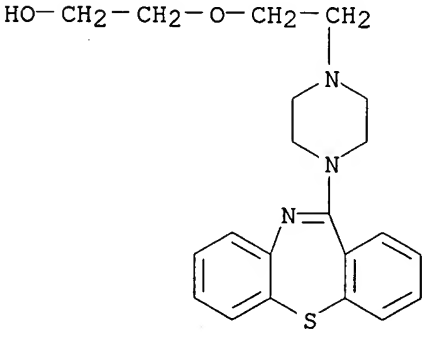
RE.CNT 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L30 ANSWER 18 OF 43 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 2001:82838 CAPLUS
DN 135:131527
TI Antipsychotic treatment of **psychosis** and agitation in the elderly
AU Daniel, David G.
CS Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, George Washington University, Washington, DC, USA
SO Journal of Clinical Psychiatry (2000), 61(Suppl. 14), 49-52
CODEN: JCLPDE; ISSN: 0160-6689
PB Physicians Postgraduate Press, Inc.
DT Journal; General Review
LA English
AB A review with 33 refs. Agitated, aggressive behavior and **psychosis** are common manifestations of Alzheimer's disease that frequently lead to institutionalization. The usefulness of conventional neuroleptic treatment in this population is limited by narrow therapeutic windows because of limited efficacy and high sensitivity to side effects. More recently, investigational clin. trials have suggested potential utility for atypical antipsychotics such as risperidone, olanzapine, and quetiapine in treatment of behaviorally disturbed individuals and for the psychotic manifestations of dementia.
IT **111974-69-7**, Quetiapine
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antipsychotic treatment of **psychosis** and agitation in elderly humans)
RN 111974-69-7 CAPLUS
CN Ethanol, 2-[2-(4-dibenzo[b,f][1,4]thiazepin-11-yl-1-piperazinyl)ethoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 33 THERE ARE 33 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L30 ANSWER 19 OF 43 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 2001:82837 CAPLUS
DN 135:131526
TI New treatments for bipolar disorder: The role of atypical neuroleptic agents
AU Ghaemi, S. Nassir
CS Consolidated Department of Psychiatry, Harvard Medical School, Psychopharmacology Program, Cambridge Hospital, Cambridge, MA, 02139, USA
SO Journal of Clinical Psychiatry (2000), 61(Suppl. 14), 33-42
CODEN: JCLPDE; ISSN: 0160-6689
PB Physicians Postgraduate Press, Inc.
DT Journal; General Review
LA English
AB A review with 78 refs. Atypical neuroleptic agents are an excellent, safer, and more effective alternative to the widespread practice of maintenance adjunctive treatment with traditional neuroleptic agents in patients with bipolar disorder. Currently, a no. of prospective studies are available with clozapine, risperidone, olanzapine, and quetiapine in the treatment of bipolar disorder. Most are short-term studies, although longer-term data are becoming available. Four double-blind studies of acute mania have been conducted with risperidone and olanzapine, leading to recent Food and Drug Administration approval for olanzapine in the indication of acute mania. Given the limited longer-term data, and the evidence for mostly adjunctive benefits with these agents, it seems unlikely that these agents will prove to be primary mood stabilizers in their own right. Nonetheless, they serve an important role as adjunctive treatments along with std. mood stabilizers in the rational polypharmacy of bipolar disorder. To date, differences in efficacy have not been established. However, differences in the side effect of **wt.** gain may be even more relevant in bipolar disorder than in schizophrenia due to the need to use std. mood stabilizers that often potentiate such **wt.** gain.
IT **111974-69-7**, Quetiapine
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(new atypical neuroleptic agents in treatments of bipolar disorder in humans)
RN 111974-69-7 CAPLUS
CN Ethanol, 2-[2-(4-dibenzo[b,f][1,4]thiazepin-11-yl-1-piperazinyl)ethoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



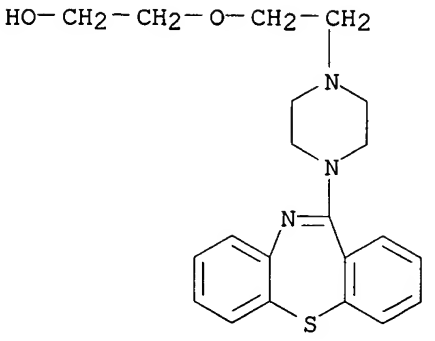
RE.CNT 78 THERE ARE 78 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L30 ANSWER 20 OF 43 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 2001:70664 CAPLUS
DN 135:132202
TI The long-term effect of quetiapine (Seroquel) monotherapy on **weight** in patients with schizophrenia
AU Brecher, M.; Rak, I. W.; Melvin, K.; Jones, A. M.
CS AstraZeneca, Wilmington, DE, USA
SO International Journal of Psychiatry in Clinical Practice (2000), 4(4), 287-291
CODEN: IJPCFZ; ISSN: 1365-1501
PB Martin Dunitz Ltd.
DT Journal
LA English
AB INTRODUCTION: Quetiapine (Seroquel) is an atypical antipsychotic drug with demonstrated efficacy and tolerability. In particular, placebo level extrapyramidal symptoms (EPS) across the entire dose range and a low propensity to cause sexual dysfunction suggest it may be assocd. with greater patient acceptability than alternative treatments. However, other side-effects, such as **wt.** gain, may also have a significant impact on treatment acceptability. METHOD: We report the long-term **wt.** changes obsd. in a cohort of 427 patients with schizophrenia from controlled and open-label extension (OLE) trials, in which quetiapine (mean dose 475 mg/day after 1 yr) was the only antipsychotic medication during the OLE period. RESULTS: In these patients, there was no overall effect on **wt.** across the body mass index (BMI) spectrum. There were no dose-related effects on **wt.**, and only one patient withdrew from treatment due to an adverse event of **wt.** gain. Quetiapine appeared to have a **wt.** neutral or 'normalizing' effect, with a tendency towards favorable shifts in bodyweight in underweight patients (BMI < 18.5 kg/m2) and severely obese patients (BMI .gtoreq. 35 kg/m2). CONCLUSION: These results indicate that long-term **wt.** changes with quetiapine monotherapy are minimal and potentially beneficial, and do not appear to raise the medical concerns assocd. with some other atypical agents.
IT **111974-72-2**, Seroquel
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(long-term effect of quetiapine (Seroquel) monotherapy on **wt.** in humans with schizophrenia)
RN 111974-72-2 CAPLUS
CN Ethanol, 2-[2-(4-dibenzo[b,f][1,4]thiazepin-11-yl-1-piperazinyl)ethoxy]-, (2E)-2-butenedioate (2:1) (salt) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

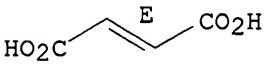
CRN 111974-69-7
CMF C21 H25 N3 O2 S



CM 2

CRN 110-17-8
CMF C4 H4 O4

Double bond geometry as shown.

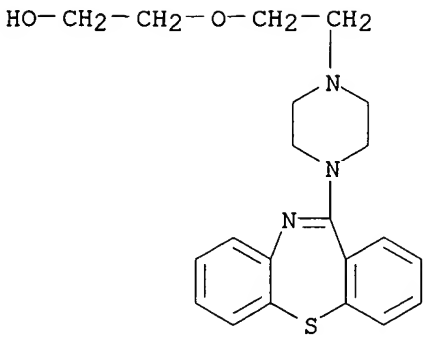


RE.CNT 23 THERE ARE 23 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L30 ANSWER 21 OF 43 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 2000:881023 CAPLUS
DN 134:33017
TI Combination for treating **weight** gain associated with antipsychotic use comprising an atypical antipsychotic and an H2 antagonist
IN Todd, Jane Rogers
PA Eli Lilly and Company, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 43 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2000074784	A1	20001214	WO 2000-US9811	20000522
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1189662	A1	20020327	EP 2000-931932	20000522
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
PRAI US 1999-138315P	P	19990609		
WO 2000-US9811	W	20000522		

AB The invention provides methods and compns. for the prevention and treatment of **wt.** gain assocd. with antipsychotic use. These methods and compns. employ a compd. having activity as an atypical antipsychotic and an H2 antagonist. A capsule contained olanzapine 25, nizatidine 150, starch 150, and Mg stearate 210 mg.
IT **111974-69-7**, Quetiapine
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(atypical antipsychotic and H2 antagonist combination for treating **wt.** gain assocd. with antipsychotic therapy)
RN 111974-69-7 CAPLUS
CN Ethanol, 2-[2-(4-dibenzo[b,f][1,4]thiazepin-11-yl-1-piperazinyl)ethoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L30 ANSWER 22 OF 43 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 2000:841965 CAPLUS
DN 134:535
TI Method of treatment
IN Reinstein, Michael J.; Jones, Andrew Martin
PA Astrazeneca AB, Swed.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 9 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000071106	A2	20001130	WO 2000-GB1875	20000516
	WO 2000071106	A3	20020510		
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	EP 1223939	A1	20020724	EP 2000-927593	20000516
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL				
	JP 2003500353	T2	20030107	JP 2000-619413	20000516
PRAI	GB 1999-11499	A	19990519		
	GB 2000-2762	A	20000208		
	WO 2000-GB1875	W	20000516		

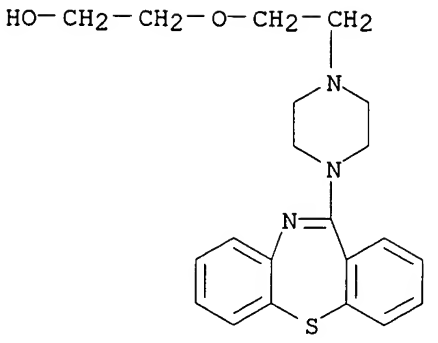
AB A method of treating **wt.** in patients, in particular those suffering from **psychoses**, by administering the antipsychotic agent quetiapine.

IT **111974-72-2**, Quetiapine fumarate
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(treatment of **wt.** gain in patients with antipsychotic quetiapine)

RN 111974-72-2 CAPLUS
CN Ethanol, 2-[2-(4-dibenzo[b,f][1,4]thiazepin-11-yl-1-piperazinyl)ethoxy]-, (2E)-2-butenedioate (2:1) (salt) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

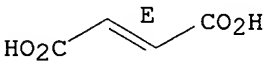
CRN 111974-69-7
CMF C21 H25 N3 O2 S



CM 2

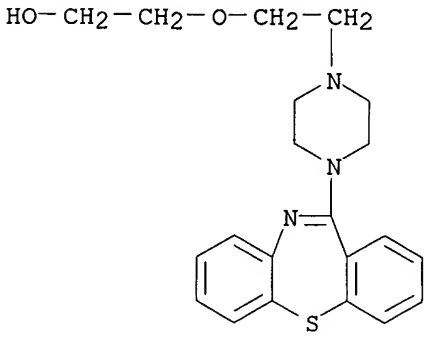
CRN 110-17-8
CMF C4 H4 O4

Double bond geometry as shown.



L30 ANSWER 23 OF 43 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 2000:773298 CAPLUS
DN 134:361239
TI Long-term use of quetiapine in elderly patients with psychotic disorders
AU Tariot, Pierre N.; Salzman, Carl; Yeung, Paul P.; Pultz, Joseph; Rak, Ihor W.
CS University of Rochester School of Medicine, Rochester, NY, USA
SO Clinical Therapeutics (2000), 22(9), 1068-1084
CODEN: CLTHDG; ISSN: 0149-2918
PB Excerpta Medica, Inc.
DT Journal
LA English
AB Quetiapine is an atypical antipsychotic agent that does not appear to increase patient risk for treatment-emergent extrapyramidal symptoms (EPS) or anticholinergic symptoms. Previous studies of quetiapine use in elderly patients with schizophrenia and other **psychoses** examd. short-term administration (.ltoreq.12 wk). Given the growing elderly population, the commensurate increase in elderly patients with **psychoses**, and the expected increase in disease treatment-years, the effect of long-term quetiapine administration in older patients is of considerable interest. This study assesses the long-term tolerability, safety, and clin. benefit of quetiapine in elderly patients with **psychosis**. Elderly patients (.gtoreq.65 yr of age) with psychotic disorders, as defined by the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition, participated in this 52-wk, open-label, multicenter trial. Investigators increased (and later adjusted) daily doses of quetiapine on the basis of clin. response and tolerability, and assessed safety and efficacy. Efficacy assessments were made using the 18-item Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale (BPRS), Clin. Global Impressions (CGI), Simpson-Angus Scale, and the Abnormal Involuntary Movement Scale (AIMS). For patients who withdrew before week 52, analyses were performed using obsd. data and the last observation carried forward. One hundred eighty-four patients with psychotic disorders (98 women and 86 men) with a mean age of 76.1 yr entered the trial. Seventy-two percent had psychotic disorders due to general medical conditions such as Alzheimer's disease, and 28% had other psychotic disorders, most commonly schizophrenia. Overall, 89 (48%) patients completed treatment through 52 wk. Median total daily dose was 137.5 mg. Reasons for withdrawal included lack of efficacy (19%), adverse events or intercurrent illness (15%), failure to return for follow-up (13%), protocol noncompliance (3%), and diminished need for treatment (2%). Somnolence (31%), dizziness (17%), and postural hypotension (15%) were common adverse events, but they rarely resulted in withdrawal from. Therapy. EPS-related adverse events occurred in 13% of patients. At end point (week 52), mean total score on the Simpson-Angus Scale had decreased from baseline by 1.8 points, whereas changes in AIMS scores were negligible. No clin. important effects were reported relative to mean changes in hematol., thyroid function, or hepatic function variables. Quetiapine treatment appeared to have no assocd. cardiovascular adverse outcomes despite cardiovascular comorbidities and unrestricted use of concomitant cardiovascular medications. Significant decreases in BPRS total score ($n = 170$, $P < 0.001$) and CGI Severity of Illness item score ($n = 177$, $P < 0.002$) were seen at end point (obsd. data and last observation carried forward). Decreases of .gtoreq.20% in mean BPRS total score were obsd. in 83 (49%) patients. These results provide preliminary information to clinicians regarding tolerability, safety, and clin. improvement with quetiapine in elderly patients with psychotic symptoms, and support controlled studies of quetiapine in this patient population.

IT **111974-69-7**, Quetiapine
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(long-term use of quetiapine in elderly patients with psychotic disorders)
RN 111974-69-7 CAPLUS
CN Ethanol, 2-[2-(4-dibenzo[b,f][1,4]thiazepin-11-yl-1-piperazinyl)ethoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

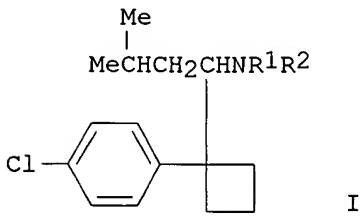


RE.CNT 36 THERE ARE 36 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L30 ANSWER 24 OF 43 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 2000:688070 CAPLUS
DN 133:232860
TI Sibutramine and N-demethyl derivatives thereof for controlling **weight** gain associated with therapeutic drugs
IN Mendel, Carl M.; Seaton, Timothy B.; Weinstein, Steve P.
PA Knoll Pharmaceutical Company, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 17 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000056313	A1	20000928	WO 2000-US7130	20000317
	W: AT, AU, BG, BR, CA, CN, CZ, DE, DK, ES, FI, GB, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KR, LT, LU, LV, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SE, SG, SI, SK, TR, UA, ZA				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	NZ 514009	A	20010928	NZ 2000-514009	20000317
	EP 1162965	A1	20011219	EP 2000-916480	20000317
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	BR 2000009159	A	20011226	BR 2000-9159	20000317
	US 6376552	B1	20020423	US 2000-527962	20000317
	JP 2002539251	T2	20021119	JP 2000-606218	20000317
	NO 2001004480	A	20011102	NO 2001-4480	20010914
	BG 105997	A	20020628	BG 2001-105997	20011010
PRAI	US 1999-125340P	P	19990319		
	WO 2000-US7130	W	20000317		

OS MARPAT 133:232860
GI

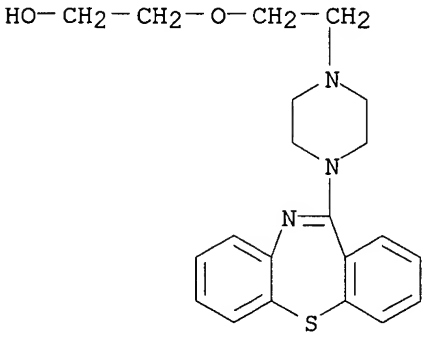


I

AB Compds. I (R1, R2 = H, Me) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof (e.g. N,N,-dimethyl-1-[1-(4-chlorophenyl)cyclobutyl]-3-methylbutylamine-HCl, optionally in the form of its monohydrate) are used for treating **wt.** gain assocd. with drug therapy, including the use of tricyclic antidepressants, lithium, sulfonylureas, .beta.-adrenergic blockers, certain steroid contraceptives, corticosteroids, insulin, cyproheptadine, sodium valproate, neuroleptics, phenothiazines, or piztifen.

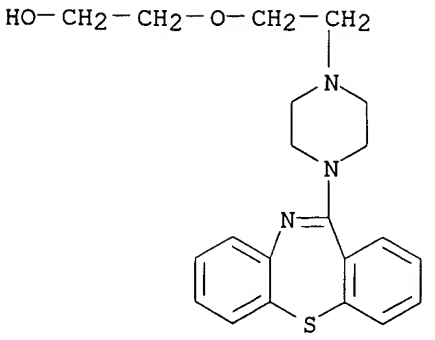
IT **111974-69-7**, Quetiapine
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(sibutramine and N-demethyl derivs. for controlling **wt.** gain

assocd. with drug therapy)
RN 111974-69-7 CAPLUS
CN Ethanol, 2-[2-(4-dibenzo[b,f][1,4]thiazepin-11-yl-1-piperazinyl)ethoxy]-
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



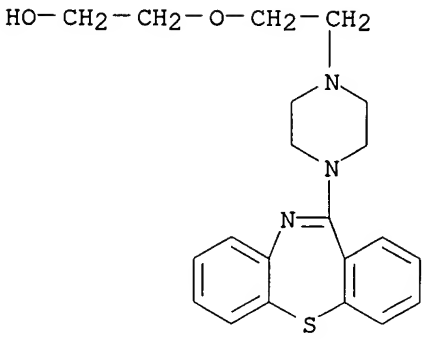
RE.CNT 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L30 ANSWER 25 OF 43 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 2000:671544 CAPLUS
DN 134:172545
TI Quetiapine: A review of its clinical potential in the management of psychotic symptoms in Parkinson's disease
AU Matheson, Anna J.; Lamb, Harriet M.
CS Adis International Limited, Auckland, N. Z.
SO CNS Drugs (2000), 14(2), 157-172
CODEN: CNDREF; ISSN: 1172-7047
PB Adis International Ltd.
DT Journal; General Review
LA English
AB A review with 54 refs. Quetiapine is a dibenzothiazepine atypical antipsychotic which has a close pharmacol. resemblance to clozapine. In a no. of small noncomparative clin. trials, quetiapine has been successfully used in the treatment of **psychosis** in patients with Parkinson's disease. **Psychosis** in these patients is caused by current antiparkinsonian drug therapy, the underlying disease pathol. or a combination of both factors. In patients with Parkinson's disease with or without previous exposure to antipsychotics, quetiapine reduced psychotic symptoms as measured by a redn. in Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale scores from baseline. Quetiapine was also effective after treatment failure with clozapine, risperidone or olanzapine, and in psychiatrically stable patients who were switched from either clozapine or olanzapine. Motor function was generally maintained in most patients. In 2 of the largest trials, patients with Parkinson's disease reported adverse events such as headache, nausea, orthostatic hypotension, dizziness and diarrhoea after initiation of quetiapine therapy. In two 12-mo trials no development or exacerbation of extrapyramidal symptoms (EPS) occurred after the initiation of quetiapine therapy in patients with Parkinson's disease. In another trial, EPS were reported in 3% of patients with Parkinson's disease given quetiapine after treatment failure with another atypical antipsychotic. The incidence of EPS was generally not significantly different between quetiapine (75 to 750 mg/day) and placebo in patients with schizophrenia. If dosage redn. of antiparkinsonian therapy does not alleviate psychotic symptoms in patients with Parkinson's disease, quetiapine may offer an effective alternative to other atypical antipsychotic agents, without compromising motor function. Confirmation of the relative efficacy and low EPS potential of quetiapine in comparative trials with other atypical agents would be beneficial. However, based on the available data quetiapine is a treatment option for the management of this difficult-to-treat patient group.
IT **111974-69-7**, Quetiapine
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(quetiapine and its clin. potential in management of psychotic symptoms in Parkinson's disease)
RN 111974-69-7 CAPLUS
CN Ethanol, 2-[2-(4-dibenzo[b,f][1,4]thiazepin-11-yl-1-piperazinyl)ethoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



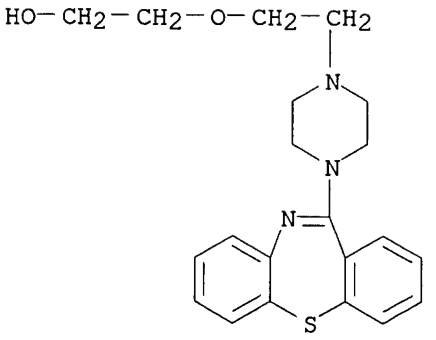
RE.CNT 54 THERE ARE 54 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L30 ANSWER 26 OF 43 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 2000:432653 CAPLUS
DN 133:37510
TI Review of quetiapine and its clinical applications in schizophrenia
AU Kasper, Siegfried; Muller-Spahn, Franz
CS Department of General Psychiatry, University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria
SO Expert Opinion on Pharmacotherapy (2000), 1(4), 783-801
CODEN: EOPHF7; ISSN: 1465-6566
PB Ashley Publications Ltd.
DT Journal; General Review
LA English
AB A review with 87 refs. Preclin. studies have shown that quetiapine (Seroquel, AstraZeneca) is an atypical antipsychotic with many similarities to clozapine. Both placebo-controlled and comparative studies in patients with schizophrenia have demonstrated that quetiapine has long-term efficacy in both pos. and neg. domains, as well as beneficial effects on affective and cognitive symptoms. Comparative clin. studies confirm that quetiapine is at least as effective as the std. antipsychotics, chlorpromazine and haloperidol and response rates with quetiapine are similar to those reported with other atypical antipsychotics. Quetiapine has also demonstrated superior efficacy to haloperidol in partially responsive patients, who can be particularly difficult to treat. Quetiapine has a wide clin. dosing range (150-750 mg/day), although doses of 400 mg or above should be used in patients who do not fully respond to lower doses of the drug. Quetiapine is generally well tolerated with no requirement for routine ECG or blood monitoring and it has minimal effects on **wt**. Uniquely among other first-line atypical antipsychotics, quetiapine is assocd. with a placebo-level incidence of EPS and an indistinguishable effect from placebo on plasma prolactin at all doses. Thus, clinicians can confidently increase the dose of quetiapine, without increasing the risk of EPS or hyperprolactinemia. A no. of studies have also shown that quetiapine is well-tolerated and effective in patients who are particularly susceptible to EPS, including elderly and adolescent patients and those with pre-existing dopaminergic pathol., such as Alzheimer's disease and Parkinson's disease. The consistent efficacy in treating all schizophrenic domains and good tolerability, particularly placebo-level EPS, make quetiapine acceptable to patients, as demonstrated in a survey of patient satisfaction. Thus quetiapine is a suitable first-line therapy for the treatment of schizophrenia and **psychosis**.
IT **111974-69-7**, Quetiapine
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(quetiapine and its clin. applications in schizophrenia)
RN 111974-69-7 CAPLUS
CN Ethanol, 2-[2-(4-dibenzo[b,f][1,4]thiazepin-11-yl-1-piperazinyl)ethoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 88 THERE ARE 88 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L30 ANSWER 27 OF 43 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 2000:297185 CAPLUS
DN 132:303405
TI Clinical predictors of acute response with quetiapine in psychotic mood disorders
AU Zarate, Carlos A., Jr.; Rothschild, Anthony; Fletcher, Kenneth E.; Madrid, Alex; Zapatel, Jorge
CS Bipolar and Psychotic Disorders Program and the Pharmacologic Research and Treatment Center, University of Massachusetts Medical School, Worcester, MA, 01655, USA
SO Journal of Clinical Psychiatry (2000), 61(3), 185-189
CODEN: JCLPDE; ISSN: 0160-6689
PB Physicians Postgraduate Press, Inc.
DT Journal
LA English
AB Background: In controlled studies of patients with schizophrenia, the atypical antipsychotic quetiapine, 300 mg/day, has been shown to be as effective in the treatment of pos. and neg. symptoms as haloperidol. However, little is known about the efficacy of quetiapine in patients with psychotic mood disorders. The purpose of this study was to assess the efficacy of quetiapine in the treatment of psychotic mood disorders in comparison with nonaffective psychotic disorders and identify clin. factors assocd. with quetiapine response. Method: In a naturalistic setting, by reviewing medical records, we assessed response to quetiapine and factors assocd. with response to quetiapine in 145 consecutive patients newly treated with the drug at a nonprofit academic psychiatric hospital. These patients had received a discharge diagnosis of bipolar disorder (manic, mixed, or depressive type), major depression with psychotic features, schizophrenia, schizoaffective disorder (bipolar or depressive type), delusional disorder, or **psychosis** not otherwise specified (NOS) according to DSM-IV criteria. Results: Patients with a diagnosis of bipolar disorder, manic, mixed, or depressed and schizoaffective disorder, bipolar type displayed higher response rates (> 74%) compared with patients with schizophrenia. However, this finding did not achieve statistical significance. A diagnosis of major depression with psychotic features (p =.02) and longer duration of illness (p =.03) were assocd. with less chance of responding. Conclusion: Quetiapine may be a useful alternative or adjunctive treatment for patients with bipolar and schizoaffective disorders.
IT **111974-69-7**, Quetiapine
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(clin. predictors of acute response to quetiapine in human psychotic mood disorders)
RN 111974-69-7 CAPLUS
CN Ethanol, 2-[2-(4-dibenzo[b,f][1,4]thiazepin-11-yl-1-piperazinyl)ethoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 18 THERE ARE 18 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

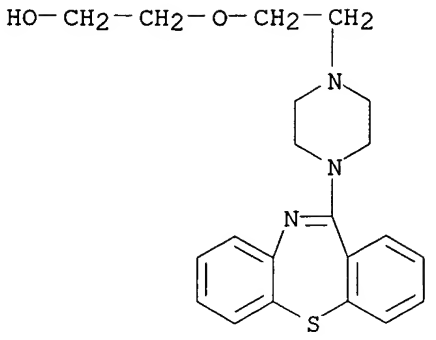
L30 ANSWER 28 OF 43 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 2000:277835 CAPLUS
DN 132:298845
TI Therapy for improving cognition
IN De Nijs, Paul Leonce Irma; Parys, Wim Louis Julien
PA Janssen Pharmaceutica N.V., Belg.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 7 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000023057	A2	20000427	WO 1999-EP7804	19991012
	WO 2000023057	A3	20000727		
	W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	CA 2345767	AA	20000427	CA 1999-2345767	19991012
	AU 9964727	A1	20000508	AU 1999-64727	19991012
	BR 9914419	A	20010626	BR 1999-14419	19991012
	EP 1121131	A2	20010808	EP 1999-952580	19991012
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	EE 200100136	A	20020617	EE 2001-136	19991012
	JP 2002527469	T2	20020827	JP 2000-576832	19991012
	BG 105302	A	20011130	BG 2001-105302	20010301
	NO 2001001403	A	20010320	NO 2001-1403	20010320
PRAI	EP 1998-203454	A	19981016		
	WO 1999-EP7804	W	19991012		

AB The present invention is concerned with pharmaceutical compns. comprising a carrier and as first active ingredient an atypical antipsychotic agent (I) and as second active ingredient an acetylcholinesterase inhibitor (II), each in an amt. producing a therapeutically beneficial effect in patients suffering from **psychosis**, or Alzheimer's disease or related dementias. The therapeutically beneficial effect can be a synergistic effect on the cognitive functioning of patients suffering from Alzheimer's disease or related dementias or the prevention of the further deterioration of cognition in the patients, or the redn. of adverse effects assocd. with one of the active ingredients by the other of the active ingredients. Preferred compns. comprise risperidone as the atypical antipsychotic and galantamine as the acetylcholinesterase inhibitor.

IT **111974-69-7**, Quetiapine
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(therapeutics for improving cognition contg. antipsychotic agent and acetylcholinesterase inhibitor)

RN 111974-69-7 CAPLUS
CN Ethanol, 2-[2-(4-dibenzo[b,f][1,4]thiazepin-11-yl-1-piperazinyl)ethoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L30 ANSWER 29 OF 43 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 2000:260000 CAPLUS
DN 132:288772
TI Use of metformin to counteract **weight** gain associated with valproate and other psychotropic medications
IN Cottingham, Elizabeth Marie
PA Children's Hospital Research Foundation, USA; Morrison, John Ainslie
SO PCT Int. Appl., 14 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000021522	A1	20000420	WO 1999-US24262	19991015
	W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	US 6194466	B1	20010227	US 1999-416330	19991012
	AU 9964328	A1	20000501	AU 1999-64328	19991015
	EP 1121110	A1	20010808	EP 1999-952021	19991015
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
PRAI	US 1998-104394P	P	19981015		
	US 1999-416330	A	19991012		
	WO 1999-US24262	W	19991015		

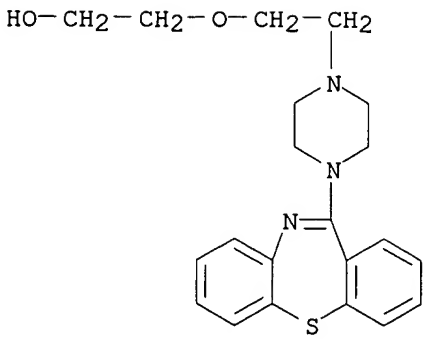
AB A method for minimizing the **wt**. gain side effect assocd. with psychotropic treatment is disclosed. In the method, Metformin, a biguanide compd., is concurrently administered to a patient taking the psychotropic active. A pharmaceutical compn. contg. the combination of psychotropic active and Metformin is also disclosed. Psychotropic actives are selected from valproate, Risperdal, Lithobid, Zyprexa and Seroquel.

IT **111974-72-2**, Seroquel
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(metformin to counteract **wt**. gain assocd. with valproate and other psychotropic medications)

RN 111974-72-2 CAPLUS
CN Ethanol, 2-[2-(4-dibenzo[b,f][1,4]thiazepin-11-yl-1-piperazinyl)ethoxy]-, (2E)-2-butenedioate (2:1) (salt) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

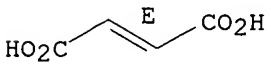
CRN 111974-69-7
CMF C21 H25 N3 O2 S



CM 2

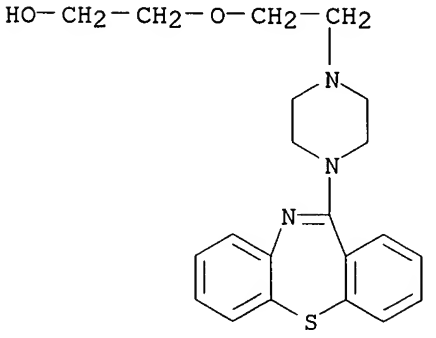
CRN 110-17-8
CMF C4 H4 O4

Double bond geometry as shown.



RE.CNT 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L30 ANSWER 30 OF 43 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 2000:243330 CAPLUS
DN 132:260034
TI The efficacy of atypical antipsychotics in the treatment of depressive symptoms, hostility, and suicidality in patients with schizophrenia
AU Keck, Paul E., Jr.; Strakowski, Stephen M.; McElroy, Susan L.
CS Biological Psychiatry and Psychotic Disorders Research Programs, Department of Psychiatry, University of Cincinnati College of Medicine, Cincinnati, OH, 45267-0559, USA
SO Journal of Clinical Psychiatry (2000), 61(Suppl. 3), 4-9
CODEN: JCLPDE; ISSN: 0160-6689
PB Physicians Postgraduate Press, Inc.
DT Journal; General Review
LA English
AB A review with 80 refs. Depressive symptoms and syndromal depression commonly occur in patients with schizophrenia. Schizophrenia is also assocd. with aggression directed at self and others. For this article, the available literature regarding the efficacy of clozapine, risperidone, olanzapine, quetiapine, and ziprasidone in the treatment of depression, hostility, and suicidality in patients with schizophrenia was reviewed. These studies suggest that atypical antipsychotics may exert therapeutic effects on depression and hostility as well as **psychosis** and that clozapine and olanzapine may reduce suicidality in patients with schizophrenia. These therapeutic actions appear to represent addnl. advantages of atypical antipsychotics compared with std. agents.
IT **111974-69-7**, Quetiapine
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(efficacy of atypical antipsychotics in treatment of depressive symptoms, hostility, and suicidality in patients with schizophrenia)
RN 111974-69-7 CAPLUS
CN Ethanol, 2-[2-(4-dibenzo[b,f][1,4]thiazepin-11-yl-1-piperazinyl)ethoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 80 THERE ARE 80 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

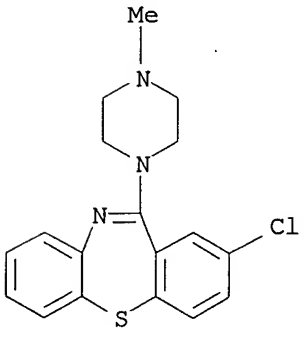
L30 ANSWER 31 OF 43 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 2000:241564 CAPLUS
DN 132:288780
TI Methods of identifying inverse agonists of the serotonin 2a receptor, therapeutic and diagnostic methods, and test kit
IN Weiner, David; Brann, Mark R.
PA Acadia Pharmaceuticals Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 42 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000020636	A1	20000413	WO 1999-US21439	19991007
	W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	US 6358698	B1	20020319	US 1999-413626	19991006
	AU 9963912	A1	20000426	AU 1999-63912	19991007
PRAI	US 1998-103317P	P	19981007		
	US 1999-413626	A1	19991006		
	WO 1999-US21439	W	19991007		

AB A method for identifying compds. which act as inverse agonists of the 5-HT2A receptor comprises contacting a constitutively active 5-HT2A receptor with at least one test compd. and detg. any decrease in the level of basal activity of the receptor. The inverse agonists may be used in the treatment of schizophrenia and related **psychoses**.

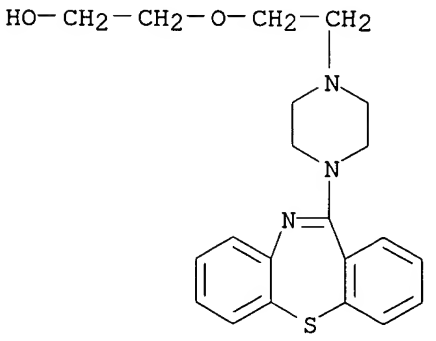
IT **2058-52-8**, Clothiapine **264256-90-8**, Quietapine
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(serotonin 2a receptor inverse agonist identification, therapeutic and diagnostic methods, and test kit)

RN 2058-52-8 CAPLUS
CN Dibenzo[b,f][1,4]thiazepine, 2-chloro-11-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)- (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



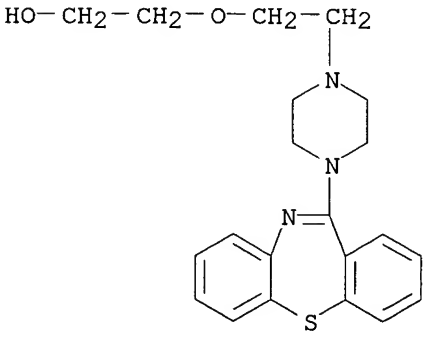
RN 264256-90-8 CAPLUS
RE.CNT 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L30 ANSWER 32 OF 43 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 2000:231510 CAPLUS
DN 132:231892
TI Switching outpatients between atypical antipsychotics
AU Bogan, Ann M.; Shellhorn, Eric; Brown, E. Sherwood; Mcdanald, Conway; Suppes, Trisha
CS University of Texas Health Science Center, Houston, TX, USA
SO Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology & Biological Psychiatry (2000), 24(2), 351-355
CODEN: PNPPD7; ISSN: 0278-5846
PB Elsevier Science Inc.
DT Journal
LA English
AB Some reports have suggested an increase in symptoms when switching patients with **psychosis** from clozapine to other atypical antipsychotics. No data are available on switching between atypical antipsychotics other than clozapine, though this is common in clin. practice. Six patients with schizophrenia or schizo-affective disorder, bipolar type were switched to quetiapine after finishing a clin. trial of sertindole. During the observation period of two to ten weeks no subjects worsened and one improved. Side effects were mild. These preliminary data suggest that switching between some atypical agents may be well tolerated. Larger controlled trials are needed to confirm this observation.
IT **111974-69-7**, Quetiapine
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(switching outpatients between atypical antipsychotics)
RN 111974-69-7 CAPLUS
CN Ethanol, 2-[2-(4-dibenzo[b,f][1,4]thiazepin-11-yl-1-piperazinyl)ethoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



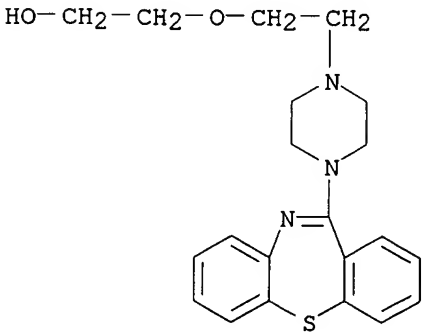
RE.CNT 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L30 ANSWER 33 OF 43 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 2000:173864 CAPLUS
DN 132:330032
TI New dopamine receptor, D2Longer, with unique TG splice site, in human brain
AU Seeman, P.; Nam, D.; Ulpian, C.; Liu, I. S. C.; Tallerico, T.
CS Department of Pharmacology, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Can.
SO Molecular Brain Research (2000), 76(1), 132-141
CODEN: MBREE4; ISSN: 0169-328X
PB Elsevier Science B.V.
DT Journal
LA English
AB Brain dopamine receptor agonists alleviate the signs of Parkinson's disease, while dopamine receptor antagonists alleviate hallucinations and delusions in **psychosis**. The dopamine type 2 receptor (or D2) is blocked by antipsychotic drugs, including even the "atypical" drugs such as clozapine or remoxipride, in direct relation to their clin. potencies. Compared to the long form of the D2 receptor (D2Long), the short form (D2Short) may be three times more sensitive to benzamide antipsychotic drugs. Hence, it is essential to identify addnl. variants of dopamine receptors for which more selective antipsychotic drugs can be found. Although no family linkage has been found between the D2 receptor and schizophrenia, there can be brain region abnormalities in the RNA transcript expression of dopamine receptors. Therefore, to identify variant dopamine D2 receptors, the authors searched for mutations in the RNA transcripts for the dopamine D2 receptor in the striatum of post-mortem brains from individuals who died with **psychosis**, including schizophrenia. A new splice variant of the D2 receptor, D2Longer, with a unique TG splice site, was found in one control brain and in two psychotic brains.
IT **111974-69-7**, Quetiapine
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(sequence and function of dopamine receptor D2Longer isoform from brain of psychotic and normal humans)
RN 111974-69-7 CAPLUS
CN Ethanol, 2-[2-(4-dibenzo[b,f][1,4]thiazepin-11-yl-1-piperazinyl)ethoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 50 THERE ARE 50 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

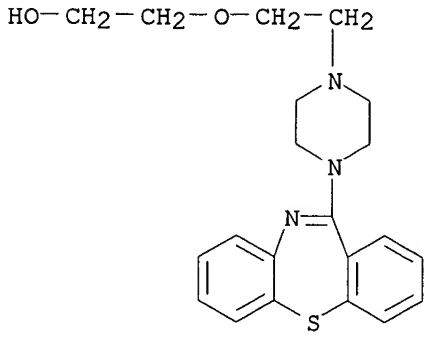
L30 ANSWER 34 OF 43 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 2000:97035 CAPLUS
DN 132:132262
TI Efficacy of quetiapine in Parkinson's patients with **psychosis**
AU Targum, Steven D.; Abbott, Jacob L.
CS Clinical Studies Limited, Philadelphia, PA, 19106, USA
SO Journal of Clinical Psychopharmacology (2000), 20(1), 54-60
CODEN: JCPYDR; ISSN: 0271-0749
PB Lippincott Williams & Wilkins
DT Journal
LA English
AB Eleven patients with Parkinson's disease (PD) and acute **psychosis** received flexible doses of quetiapine between 25 and 300 mg/day based on clin. response and tolerance. Ten patients were receiving dopaminergic agents at baseline. Serial efficacy ratings (Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale, Clin. Global Impressions Scale), neuromuscular symptom assessments (Abnormal Involuntary Movement Scale, Simpson-Angus Scale, Unified Parkinson's Disease Rating Scale [UPDRS]), and adverse events monitoring were performed for up to 52 wk. The patients had moderate hallucinations and/or delusions at baseline before the initiation of quetiapine. Nine of the 11 patients completed at least 12 wk of treatment. Quetiapine was well tolerated in all but one patient, who became dizzy within the first week and withdrew from the study. Ten patients presented with moderate visual hallucinations. Quetiapine was markedly effective in controlling visual hallucinations in six of these patients. Symptoms of paranoia or delusions were less responsive to quetiapine. Four patients withdrew because of adverse events or comorbid medical problems, two withdrew because of a lack of efficacy, and five completed 52 wk of treatment. The introduction of quetiapine did not exacerbate parkinsonian symptoms. Motor dysfunction, as measured by the UPDRS, revealed a slow, gradual worsening consistent with the progression of PD. Atypical antipsychotic medications such as quetiapine have a reduced likelihood of causing adverse drug-induced parkinsonism and therefore a possible role in treating psychotic symptoms in patients with PD.
IT **111974-69-7**, Quetiapine
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(efficacy of quetiapine in Parkinson's patients with **psychosis**)
RN 111974-69-7 CAPLUS
CN Ethanol, 2-[2-(4-dibenzo[b,f][1,4]thiazepin-11-yl-1-piperazinyl)ethoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 25 THERE ARE 25 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L30 ANSWER 35 OF 43 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1999:582406 CAPLUS
DN 131:208988
TI Effect of clozapine-quetiapine combination therapy on **weight** and glycemic control: Preliminary findings
AU Reinstein, Michael J.; Sirotovskaya, Larissa A.; Jones, Lynne E.; Mohan, Sangarapillai; Chasanov, Maxim A.
CS Clinical Research Department, Forest Foundation Inc., Chicago, IL, USA
SO Clinical Drug Investigation (1999), 18(2), 99-104
CODEN: CDINFR; ISSN: 1173-2563
PB Adis International Ltd.
DT Journal
LA English
AB Objective: The purpose of this open-label, non-randomized, 10-mo, retrospective comparative study was to assess changes in **wt.** and **diabetes** status for patients initially treated with clozapine who developed **diabetes** and who were then switched to clozapine-quetiapine combination therapy. Methods: Sixty-five clinic charts were reviewed. All patients were from long-term care facilities. Bodyweight data were collected for this group of 65 randomly selected schizophrenic patients who were on clozapine initially (200 to 800 mg/day for 6 mo) and then had quetiapine (Seroquel) added to their therapy. Clozapine dosages were reduced as quetiapine was added proportionally: 25% of the clozapine dose was changed to quetiapine, using a ratio of exactly 1mg clozapine to 2mg of quetiapine. The quetiapine dosages ranged from 200 to 800 mg/day. This means that each patient received 6 mo of clozapine therapy followed by 10 mo of combination treatment with clozapine-quetiapine. **Wts.** were recorded monthly, and **diabetes** status was also performed for patients who developed the condition during clozapine monotherapy. Results: Changes in **wt.** and the status of **diabetes** were detd. in patients switched from a 6-mo clozapine therapy to the 10-mo combination clozapine-quetiapine treatment. All changes were statistically significant ($p < 0.001$). Use of this combination therapy in the management of **wt.** gain and **diabetes** resulted in a 100% satisfactory response. All 65 patients showed **wt.** loss ranging from 0.22 to 10.5kg (0.5 to 23lb) [mean 1.8kg (3.98lb)] after the first month of combination therapy, and the improvement continued through the study duration (10 mo). Marked total **wt.** loss ranged from 0.45 to 18.6kg (1 to 41lb), with a mean loss of 4.2kg (9.2lb) over the 10-mo study period. 20% of patients (13 patients) who developed **diabetes** during the 6-mo clozapine monotherapy showed significant improvement of disease status with addn. of quetiapine. Compliance with medication was 100% and no significant adverse events were obsd. The most common adverse event reported by patients was drowsiness. However, this did not contribute a valid reason for discontinuation of clozapine-quetiapine therapy and could be cor. by dosage adjustment at any time of the report of this adverse effect by patients. Conclusion: An unexpected, yet welcome, clin. effect of quetiapine is its apparent propensity to induce **wt.** loss and improve glycemic control in patients who gain **wt.** and develop **diabetes** on clozapine therapy. The results of this retrospective study support the safety and tolerability of clozapine-quetiapine combination therapy.
IT **111974-69-7**, Quetiapine
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(effect of clozapine-quetiapine combination therapy on **wt.**

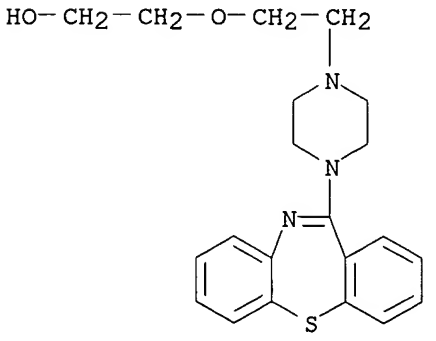
and glycemic control in schizophrenic humans)
RN 111974-69-7 CAPLUS
CN Ethanol, 2-[2-(4-dibenzo[b,f][1,4]thiazepin-11-yl-1-piperazinyl)ethoxy]-
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L30 ANSWER 36 OF 43 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1999:389659 CAPLUS
DN 131:39089
TI The role of atypical antipsychotics in the treatment of movement disorders
AU Fernandez, Hubert H.; Friedman, Joseph H.
CS Movement Disorders Unit, Department of Neurology, Memorial Hospital of Rhode Island, Brown University School of Medicine, Pawtucket, RI, USA
SO CNS Drugs (1999), 11(6), 467-483
CODEN: CNDREF; ISSN: 1172-7047
PB Adis International Ltd.
DT Journal; General Review
LA English
AB A review with 190 refs. An atypical antipsychotic drug is loosely defined by its ability to produce an antipsychotic effect without inducing extrapyramidal symptoms (EPS). To date, 4 atypical antipsychotics have been released in the US: clozapine, quetiapine, olanzapine and risperidone, which are listed in decreasing order of "atypicality" based on clin. and preclin. studies. While the outcome of trials with quetiapine on parkinsonian patients (considered the most stringent test of the atypicality of a drug) is awaited, clozapine remains the prototypic atypical antipsychotic drug. Disappointing reports of risperidone-induced parkinsonism raise questions about the atypical nature of this drug. Olanzapine appears to be intermediate between risperidone and clozapine in inducing EPS. Drug-induced **psychosis** in Parkinson's disease and antipsychotic-induced movement disorders in psychotic patients are the most common indications for an atypical antipsychotic in patients with movement disorders. In drug-induced **psychosis** in Parkinson's disease, the antiparkinsonians are first reduced until the **psychosis** resolves. Unfortunately, motor function is often compromised as a result. The addn. of an atypical antipsychotic drug, without altering the regimen of antiparkinsonians, often controls **psychosis** without compromising motor function. Depending on the atypical antipsychotic used, the dosage required may be substantially lower than that for schizophrenic patients. No treatment strategy has been proven to be clearly superior in suppressing antipsychotic-induced movement disorders such as tardive dyskinesia, tardive akathisia and dystonia. Nonetheless, a review of the available data strongly suggests that clozapine has substantially less risk of inducing tardive dyskinesia than conventional antipsychotic agents. No case of tardive dyskinesia developing in patients who have taken clozapine as their only antipsychotic has yet been reported. Although there is evidence that clozapine may have an active therapeutic effect against pre-existing tardive dyskinesia, this remains inconclusive. Data on the use of clozapine for tremor in Parkinson's disease suggest significant benefit. Clozapine has also been reported to be useful in a variety of movement disorders including levodopa-induced dyskinesia, nocturnal akathisia and dystonia in Parkinson's disease, but the no. of patients involved is small. No definitive conclusion on the role of atypical antipsychotic agents in other behavioral disorders such as depression, anxiety and sleep fragmentation in Parkinson's disease, as well as in other movement disorders, can be made until well-planned long-term double-blind trials have been performed.
IT **111974-69-7**, Quetiapine
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(role of atypical antipsychotics in the treatment of human movement disorders)

RN 111974-69-7 CAPLUS
CN Ethanol, 2-[2-(4-dibenzo[b,f][1,4]thiazepin-11-yl-1-piperazinyl)ethoxy]-
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

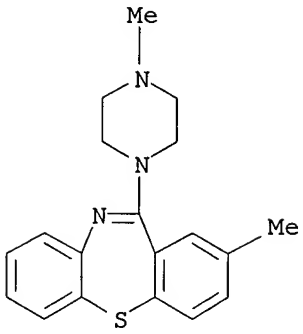


RE.CNT 190 THERE ARE 190 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L30 ANSWER 37 OF 43 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1998:527193 CAPLUS
DN 129:166193
TI Therapeutic treatment and prevention of infections with a bioactive material encapsulated within a biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix
IN Setterstrom, Jean A.; Van Hamont, John E.; Reid, Robert H.; Jacob, Elliot; Jeyanthi, Ramasubbu; Boedeker, Edgar C.; McQueen, Charles E.; Tice, Thomas R.; Roberts, F. Donald; Friden, Phil
PA United States Dept. of the Army, USA; Van Hamont, John E.; et al.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 363 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 13

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9832427	A1	19980730	WO 1998-US1556	19980127
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	US 6309669	B1	20011030	US 1997-789734	19970127
	AU 9863175	A1	19980818	AU 1998-63175	19980127
PRAI	US 1997-789734	A	19970127		
	US 1984-590308	B1	19840316		
	US 1992-867301	A2	19920410		
	US 1995-446148	A2	19950522		
	US 1995-446149	B2	19950522		
	US 1996-590973	B2	19960124		
	WO 1998-US1556	W	19980127		

AB Novel burst-free, sustained release biocompatible and biodegradable microcapsules are disclosed which can be programmed to release their active core for variable durations ranging from 1-100 days in an aq. physiol. environment. The microcapsules are comprised of a core of polypeptide or other biol. active agent encapsulated in a matrix of poly(lactide/glycolide) copolymer, which may contain a pharmaceutically acceptable adjuvant, as a blend of upcapped free carboxyl end group and end-capped forms ranging in ratios from 100/0 to 1/99.
IT **5800-19-1**, Metiapine
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)
RN 5800-19-1 CAPLUS
CN Dibenzo[b,f][1,4]thiazepine, 2-methyl-11-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)- (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



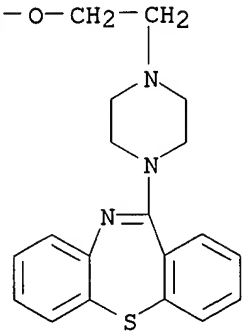
RE.CNT 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L30 ANSWER 38 OF 43 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1998:204419 CAPLUS
DN 128:261968
TI Pharmaceutical composition containing combination of atypical antipsychotic and serotonin reuptake inhibitor for treatment of **psychoses**
IN Bymaster, Franklin Porter; Perry, Kenneth Wayne; Tollefson, Gary Dennis
PA Eli Lilly and Co., USA
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 15 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 830864	A1	19980325	EP 1997-307375	19970922
	EP 830864	B1	20030129		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	ZA 9707967	A	19990304	ZA 1997-7967	19970904
	WO 9811897	A1	19980326	WO 1997-US15874	19970909
	W: AL, AM, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CN, CU, CZ, EE, GE, GH, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SD, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 9744112	A1	19980414	AU 1997-44112	19970909
	AU 719033	B2	20000504		
	BR 9711530	A	19990824	BR 1997-11530	19970909
	CN 1230886	A	19991006	CN 1997-198113	19970909
	NZ 334168	A	20000929	NZ 1997-334168	19970909
	JP 2001503031	T2	20010306	JP 1998-514717	19970909
	EP 1256345	A1	20021113	EP 2002-16238	19970922
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, AL				
	AT 231724	E	20030215	AT 1997-307375	19970922
	US 6147072	A	20001114	US 1997-935872	19970923
	NO 9901381	A	19990322	NO 1999-1381	19990322
	KR 2000048518	A	20000725	KR 1999-702422	19990322
PRAI	US 1996-26884P	P	19960923		
	WO 1997-US15874	W	19970909		
	EP 1997-307375	A3	19970922		

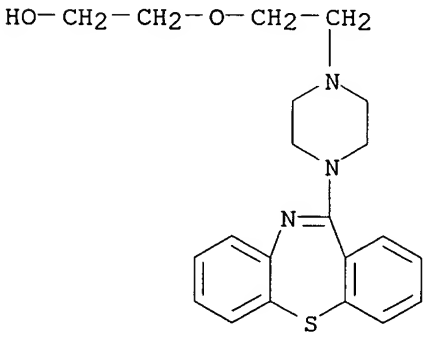
AB Pharmaceutical compns. contg. combination of atypical antipsychotics and serotonin reuptake inhibitors are useful for the treatment of **psychoses**. Form II olanzapine (I) polymorph was prepd. by heating I at 76.degree. for 30 min in Et acetate and crystn. Hard gelatin capsules contained I 25, fluoxetin hydrochloride 20, starch 150, and magnesium stearate 10 mg.
IT **111974-69-7**, Quetiapine
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pharmaceutical compn. contg. combination of atypical antipsychotic and serotonin reuptake inhibitor for treatment of **psychoses**)
RN 111974-69-7 CAPLUS
CN Ethanol, 2-[2-(4-dibenzo[b,f][1,4]thiazepin-11-yl-1-piperazinyl)ethoxy]-

(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

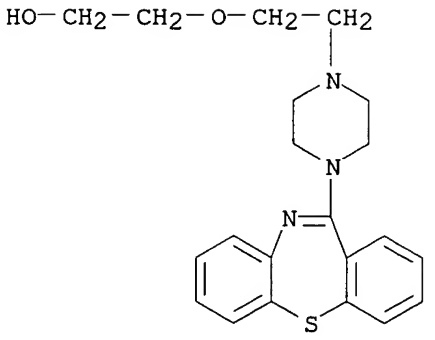
L30 ANSWER 39 OF 43 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1998:130310 CAPLUS
DN 128:225529
TI Focus on quetiapine: the fourth atypical antipsychotic
AU Caley, Charles F.; Rosenbaum, Susan
CS Burlingame Center for Psychiatric Research and Education, University of Connecticut, Institute of Living, Hartford, CT, USA
SO Formulary (1998), 33(2), 105-106, 109-110, 112, 115-116, 119
CODEN: FORMF9; ISSN: 1082-801X
PB Advanstar Communications, Inc.
DT Journal; General Review
LA English
AB A review with 30 refs. Quetiapine is a novel dibenzothiazepine-type atypical antipsychotic with moderate antagonism of dopamine type 1 and 2 and serotonin type 2a receptors. It is metabolized primarily by the CYP 3A4 isoenzyme and has poor estd. bioavailability (9%.+-.4%), relatively low protein binding (83%), and an elimination half-life of 6 h. Clin. trials show quetiapine to have favorable effects on the pos. and neg. symptoms of schizophrenia and to be more effective than placebo and as effective as chlorpromazine and haloperidol; direct comparisons with other atypical antipsychotics are unavailable. The drug's most frequent side effects are agitation, somnolence, headache, dry mouth, insomnia, postural hypotension, dizziness, and serum ALT elevations. Decreased serum thyroid hormone concns., elevated serum lipid levels, and **wt.** gain have also been reported, and the manufacturer warns of a risk of cataracts based on animal studies. Extrapyramidal reactions are infrequent with quetiapine, and the drug does not raise serum prolactin levels.
IT **111974-69-7**, Quetiapine
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(quetiapine as antipsychotic agent in humans)
RN 111974-69-7 CAPLUS
CN Ethanol, 2-[2-(4-dibenzo[b,f][1,4]thiazepin-11-yl-1-piperazinyl)ethoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L30 ANSWER 40 OF 43 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1997:6767 CAPLUS
DN 126:84470
TI Seroquel restores sensorimotor gating in phencyclidine-treated rats
AU Swerdlow, Neal R.; Bakshi, Vaishali; Geyer, Mark A.
CS Dep. of Psychiatry and Neurosciences Program, Univ. of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA, 2093-0804, USA
SO Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics (1996), 279(3), 1290-1299
CODEN: JPETAB; ISSN: 0022-3565
PB Williams & Wilkins
DT Journal
LA English
AB Phencyclidine (PCP) is a psychotomimetic noncompetitive glutamate antagonist that has been used in studies of the neural substrates of **psychosis**. Both schizophrenic patients and PCP-treated rats exhibit reduced amts. of prepulse inhibition (PPI) of the startle reflex, which is the normal inhibition of startle that occurs when the startling noise is preceded 30 to 500 ms by a weak prepulse. The present study assessed the effects of seroquel (ICI 204,636), a mixed D2/5-hydroxytryptamine2 antagonist with a preclin. profile suggestive of potential antipsychotic efficacy, on the PCP-induced disruption of PPI. Clozapine, risperidone and haloperidol were also studied as comparison compds. PCP (1.25 mg/kg) significantly reduced PPI, with prepulses that were 1 to 12 dB above background. Seroquel and clozapine significantly restored PPI in PCP-treated rats, whereas haloperidol and risperidone did not. Similar findings were obtained in studies using sep. animals, a slightly lower dose of PCP (1.0 mg/kg) and a high dose of each of these antipsychotics. Sep. studies verified that risperidone and haloperidol restored PPI in apomorphine-treated rats. In the present studies, seroquel exhibited a profile consistent with those exhibited by other "atypical" antipsychotics.
IT **111974-72-2**, Seroquel
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(seroquel restores sensorimotor gating in phencyclidine-treated rats in relation to antipsychotic activity)
RN 111974-72-2 CAPLUS
CN Ethanol, 2-[2-(4-dibenzo[b,f][1,4]thiazepin-11-yl-1-piperazinyl)ethoxy]-, (2E)-2-butenedioate (2:1) (salt) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

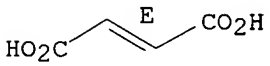
CRN 111974-69-7
CMF C21 H25 N3 O2 S



CM 2

CRN 110-17-8
CMF C4 H4 O4

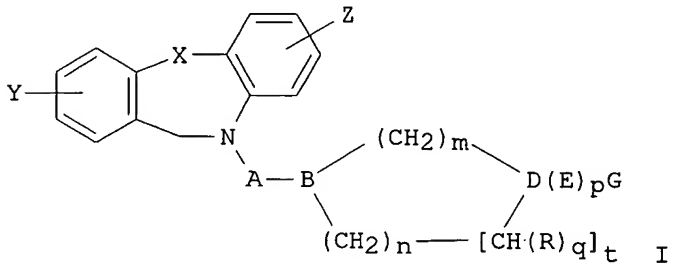
Double bond geometry as shown.



L80 ANSWER 41 OF 43 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1995:205963 CAPLUS
DN 123:9468
TI 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, 6-, 7-, 8-, 9- and/or 10-substituted dibenzoxazepine and dibenzthiazepine compounds as analgesics and prostaglandin E2 antagonists, pharmaceutical compositions and methods of use
IN Hansen, Donald W., Jr.; Peterson, Karen B.
PA Searle, G. D., and Co., USA
SO U.S., 39 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 3

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 5354747	A	19941011	US 1993-79021	19930616
US 5461047	A	19951024	US 1994-245349	19940518
WO 9429286	A1	19941222	WO 1994-US6029	19940602
W: AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, ES, FI, GB, HU, JP, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LU, LV, MG, MN, MW, NL, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SI, SK, TT, UA, US, UZ, VN				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2165159	AA	19941222	CA 1994-2165159	19940602
AU 9471387	A1	19950103	AU 1994-71387	19940602
EP 703908	A1	19960403	EP 1994-920687	19940602
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE				
JP 09500107	T2	19970107	JP 1994-501874	19940602
PRAI US 1993-79021		19930616		
US 1994-245349		19940518		
WO 1994-US6029		19940602		

OS MARPAT 123:9468
GI



I

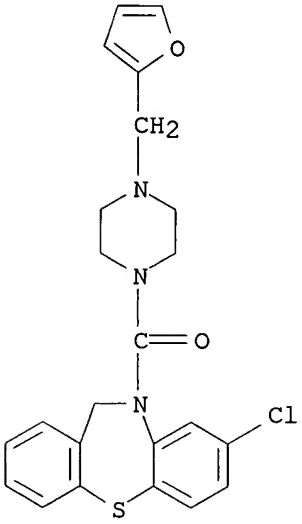
AB The present invention provides substituted dibenzoxazepine and dibenzthiazepine compds. I which are useful as analgesic agents for the treatment of pain, and for prostaglandin-E2 mediated diseases, pharmaceutical compns. comprising a therapeutically-effective amt. of I in combination with a pharmaceutically-acceptable carrier, a method for eliminating or ameliorating pain in an animal comprising administering a therapeutically-effective amt. of I to the animal, and a method for treating prostaglandin-E2 mediated diseases in an animal comprising administering a therapeutically-effective amt. of I to the animal. Analgesic activity was measured using the writhing assay at std. dose of 10 mpk/g body wt.: I produced analgesia in from 2/10 to 10/10 of

the mice. Prostaglandin E2 antagonism assay (inhibition of contraction of guinea pig ileum): dose ratio of EC50 doses of from 0.8 to 32. Pharmaceutical compns. were given.

IT **163839-57-4P**, 1-[(8-Chlorodibenz[b,f][1,4]thiazepin-10(11H)-yl)carbonyl]-4-(2-furanylmethyl)piperazine **163839-58-5P**, 1-[(8-Chlorodibenz[b,f][1,4]thiazepin-10(11H)-yl)carbonyl]-4-(2-furanylmethyl)piperazine monohydrochloride
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(substituted dibenzoxazepine and dibenzthiazepine compds. as analgesics and prostaglandin E2 antagonists)

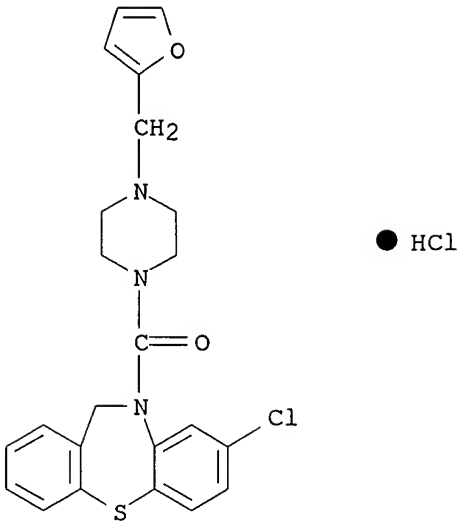
RN 163839-57-4 CAPLUS

CN Dibenzo[b,f][1,4]thiazepine, 8-chloro-10-[[4-(2-furanylmethyl)-1-piperazinyl]carbonyl]-10,11-dihydro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 163839-58-5 CAPLUS

CN Dibenzo[b,f][1,4]thiazepine, 8-chloro-10-[[4-(2-furanylmethyl)-1-piperazinyl]carbonyl]-10,11-dihydro-, monohydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

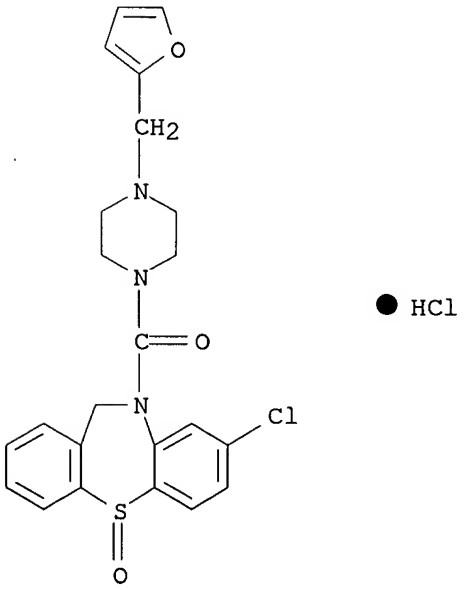


● HCl

IT **163839-59-6P**, 1-8(8-Chlorodibenz[b,f][1,4]thiazepin-10(11H)-yl)carbonyl]-4-(2-furanylmethyl)piperazine S-oxide monohydrochloride
163839-60-9P, 1-[(8-Chlorodibenz[b,f][1,4]thiazepin-10(11H)-yl-carbonyl]-4-(2-furanylmethyl)piperazine S,S-dioxide monohydrochloride
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(substituted dibenzoxazepine and dibenzthiazepine compds. as analgesics and prostaglandin E2 antagonists)

RN 163839-59-6 CAPLUS

CN Dibenzo[b,f][1,4]thiazepine, 8-chloro-10-[[4-(2-furanylmethyl)-1-piperazinyl]carbonyl]-10,11-dihydro-, 5-oxide, monohydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

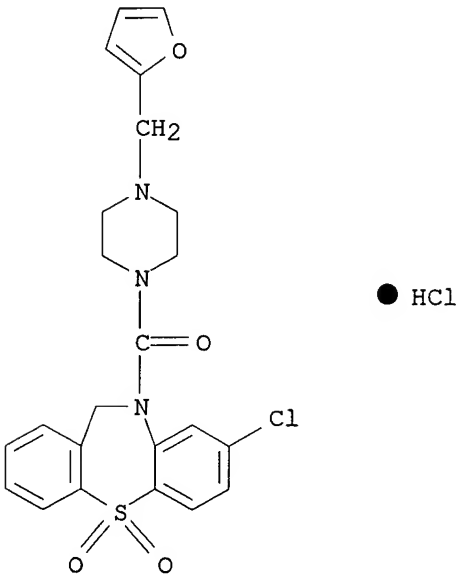


● HCl

RN 163839-60-9 CAPLUS

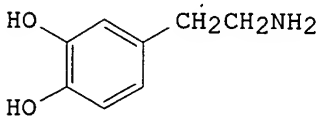
CN Dibenzo[b,f][1,4]thiazepine, 8-chloro-10-[[4-(2-furanylmethyl)-1-

piperazinyl]carbonyl]-10,11-dihydro-, 5,5-dioxide, monohydrochloride (9CI)
(CA INDEX NAME)



● HCl

L30 ANSWER 42 OF 43 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1976:99454 CAPLUS
DN 84:99454
TI Antagonism of the hyperactivity induced by dopamine applied intracerebrally to the nucleus accumbens septi by typical neuroleptics and by clozapine, sulpiride and thioridazine
AU Costall, Brenda; Naylor, Robert J.
CS Postgrad. Sch. Stud. Pharmacol., Univ. Bradford, Bradford/Yorkshire, UK
SO European Journal of Pharmacology (1976), 35(1), 161-8
CODEN: EJPHAZ; ISSN: 0014-2999
DT Journal
LA English
GI

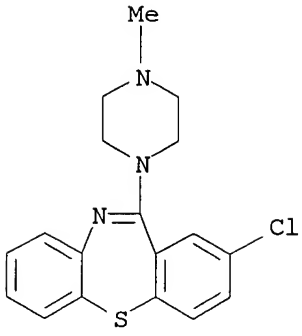


I

AB Dopamine-HCl (I-HCl) [62-31-7] (50 .mu.g), administered intracerebrally to the nucleus accumbens septi of rats, induced a dose-dependent hyperactivity following pretreatment with nialamide. This I-induced hyperactivity was inhibited by the i.p. injection of both typical neuroleptic agents, haloperidol [52-86-8], pimozide [2062-78-4], fluphenazine-HCl [146-56-5], and clothiapine [**2058-52-8**] (0.05-0.5 mg/kg i.p.) and the atypical neuroleptics clozapine [5786-21-0], sulpiride [15676-16-1] and thioridazine-HCl [130-61-0] (0.5-20 mgkg i.p.) although, generally, the doses required of the latter were in the order of 20-100 time those of the typical agents to produce an equiv. effect. In contrast, cataleptic doses of metoclopramide-HCl [7232-21-5] (10-30 mg/kg i.p.) failed to reduce the I-induced hyperactivity: aceperone [807-31-8] and propranolol-HCl [318-98-9] were similarly ineffective. However, inhibition of hyperactivity was recorded following the peripheral administration of the antimanic drug, IB503 [14942-31-5]. Thus, the ability of a drug to antagonize the hyperactivity induced by the injection of I into the nucleus accumbens septi may be of value in the detection of antipsychotic activity.

IT **2058-52-8**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(hyperactivity from dopamine response to, antipsychotic activity in relation to)

RN 2058-52-8 CAPLUS
CN Dibenzo[b,f][1,4]thiazepine, 2-chloro-11-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)- (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)


Me
N
N
N
Cl
S

L80 ANSWER 43 OF 43 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1973:427467 CAPLUS
DN 79:27467
TI Toxicity studies with metiapine
AU Gibson, J. P.; Rohovsky, M. W.; Newberne, J. W.; Larson, E. J.
CS Megrell-Natl. Lab. Div., Richardson-Merrell Inc., Cincinnati, OH, USA
SO Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology (1973), 25(2), 220-9
CODEN: TXAPA9; ISSN: 0041-008X
DT Journal
LA English
AB Continuous daily dietary administration of 3, 10, and 30 mg/kg doses of metiapine (I) [**5800-19-1**] to rats for 18 months produced a dose-related degree of depression and decreased food consumption and body **wt.** gain. The acute oral LD50 in mice and rats was 680 and 943 mg/kg, resp. Dogs showed varying degrees of depression and stimulation when given single daily oral doses of 5, 15, or 50 mg/kg for 1 year, and mammary enlargement with milk prodn. was obsd, in some of the females. The 50 mg/kg/day dogs showed slight increases in serum alk. phosphatase [9001-78-9] activity. Except for the mild alk.phosphatase changes, the effects obsd, were attributed to the psychotropic activity of I, and its secondary effects on appetite and endocrine function.
IT **5800-19-1**
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
(toxicity of)
RN 5800-19-1 CAPLUS
CN Dibenzo[b,f][1,4]thiazepine, 2-methyl-11-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)- (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)